密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspape. for transmission with special marks privileges in Chinar

VOLUME XXVI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923 NUMBER 7

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- $1,500 for a Peace Plan for China 233
- The Election of Tsao Kun-What Next?..... 233
- The Conference of American Chambers of Commerce..... 235

Special Articles
- The Curse of Militarism in the Canton District..... By Hin Wong 235
- Two Billions to Rebuild Tokyo ..... By Charles Dailey 238
- Dr. Koo's Reply to the Lincheng Note ..... By H. F. MacNair 240
- The Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines ..... By Dr. Francisco Villanueva Conlu 244
- Japan's Statesman of Research ..... By Charles A. Beard 244
- The Head of the Russian Mission in Peking 250

Miscellaneous
- America's Dependencies and What They Send to the U. S... 242
- The Kara Sea Cooperative Expedition 250
- Report of American Chamber of Commerce Well Received at Home 254
- Who's Who in China 252
- Men and Events 255
- News from North China 258
- News from Central China..... 259
- News from South China 261
- The Week in the Far East..... 261
- General News Summary..... 264
- New Books and Publications..... 264
- Outline for Study of Current History 265
- What the Ships Carry between America and China..... 267
- U. S. Court for China..... 268

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUEEDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Holbrook Bldg. San Francisco ..... Higgins Bldg.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

$1,500 FOR A PEACE PLAN FOR CHINA!

THROUGH the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the *Review* announces this week a competition for a practical peace plan for the Chinese Republic. The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating in this enterprise will be announced at the time the plans winning first and second prizes are announced, which will be as soon after January 1, 1924, as the judges can read the manuscripts and come to a decision. According to the rules of the competition, which appear in detail on page 237 of this issue, the competition is open to everyone, foreigners and Chinese, the only conditions being that the plans suggested be practical, that is, they take into consideration the actual conditions now existing in the country, the adoption of a workable constitution, control of communications, maintenance of internal order affecting the lives and property of Chinese and foreigners and the reconstruction of the country in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations of the Washington Conference. Although hardly necessary to note, this competition for a practical peace plan for China has no connection with the present efforts of any special political party or individual to settle China's internal difficulties. It is hoped that the competition may contribute a little toward a settlement of the present disturbed internal status of China by concentrating attention upon some one definite and practical plan. If we can, through this competition, encourage a considerable number of Chinese and foreigners to think deeply upon this subject of bringing peace to China's 400,000,000 people we will consider our efforts not in vain and we are sure the foreign and Chinese well-wishers of China who are cooperating with us in this enterprise are in full agreement.

THE ELECTION OF TSAO KUN-WHAT NEXT?

GENERAL Tsao Kun, chief of the Chihli party and leading war lord of North China, was elected president of the Republic of China at a meeting of the Chinese parliament held on Friday, September 5. Of the 590 members of the electoral college present, General Tsao received 480 votes, Dr. Sun Yat Sen 33 votes, General Tang Chi-yao 20 votes, General Tsen Chuan-hsuan 8 votes, General Tuan Chi-jui 7 votes, General Wu Pei-fu 5 votes and Generals Lu Yung-ting, Li Lieh-chun, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tan Yen-kai, Chang Tso-ling, Chang Shou-tseng, and Messrs. Wu Ching-lien, Wang Chia-hsiang and other lesser lights one vote each. Twelve votes were declared to be invalid Although there are loud

protests of open bribery—each member voting for Tsao Kun is reported to have received $5,000,—there can be little question of the legality of the election, as "legal" things go in China. The parliament may be made up of corrupt politicians, but it is the only parliament which China has and if we are to believe the current newspaper reports every political and military leader in the land has had a hand in the parliamentary bribery scandal at one time or another. Two years ago Dr. Sun Yat-sen "entertained" them in Canton and for several weeks recently a considerable number of them have been "entertained" in Shanghai through the generosity of Generals Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang province and Chang Tso-ling of Mukden. If political morality in China is so low that all leaders (as shown by their actions) believe that the only way to get parliamentary action is through the corrupt use of money, then there can be no legitimate kick if General Tsao Kun and his followers have put up the most money and secured the election. It's a sorry disgraceful business, but *Reuters* report of the election ceremony published in all of the newspapers on Saturday, September 6, stated that the front seats in the galleries were occupied by representatives of the foreign legations, "including Dr. Schurman, the American Minister," as well as members of the cabinet and foreign newspaper correspondents. General Tsao Kun departed from Paotingfu, the provincial capital of Chihli province, on October 9 and was formally installed in office on October 10 the anniversary of the Republic.

General Tsao Kun, New President of China

GENERAL Tsao is a native of Chihli province and is 60 years of age. He started in life as a common soldier and many stories are told of his early career. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Southern leader, is authority for one story to the effect that Tsao Kun was a coolie peddler who attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai because of his loud and penetrating voice which disturbed one of Yuan's military conferences. General Yuan ordered the peddler brought before him, but when the peddler appeared Yuan was so favorably impressed that he ordered Tsao into the army and gave him a military education. According to his biography which appears in the last edition of *Who's Who in China*, Tsao was graduated from the military school in 1890 and because of his excellent record was made a teacher in the same institution. Five years later he was appointed director of the military training school at Shiao Chan where Yuan Shih-kai trained China's first modern army for the Manchu court and where former Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and many other of China's modern warriors received their education. After the Boxer uprising in 1900 Tsao assisted in the organization and training of new troops at Paotingfu. A year later he was placed in command of a regiment of 1,500 troops. He advanced rapidly and soon afterwards became a general. In 1903 we find him at Mukden in control of 10,000 troops. Two years later he was transferred with his troops to Kirin where he remained until 1911 the year of the first revolution. He was then transferred to Lanchow east of Tongshan in Chihli province to oppose the revolutionists and following his success there was moved to Shansi where he again defeated the revolutionists and recaptured the provincial capital. In recognition of this service he was transferred to Yochow in Hunan province and made commander-in-chief of all government troops from Hupeh to Szechuen. In 1915 after the death of his chief, Yuan Shih-kai, he was transferred back to his home province of Chihli and made military governor. In 1917 he was appointed commander-in-chief of all troops in Hunan and Hupeh and two years later the troops in Szechuen and Kwangtung were added to his banner. He defeated the Southern forces and recaptured Chinchow and Hsiangang in Hupeh and Yochow and Changsha in Hunan, for the North. Although it is always difficult to judge a man of Tsao Kun's character accurately, it must be admitted that he has always "delivered the goods" in a military way. At the present time his forces under General Wu Pei-fu in Szechuen and Kwangtung provinces are in active conflict with the opposition and a situation of armed watchfulness exists in respect to his position vis-a-vis General Chang Tso-ling the Manchurian warlord.

SO naturally we come to the question, What Next? A *Reuters* report on Sunday, October 7, stated that the new administration expected to issue immediately a statement of national policy as follows: (1) To work for practical unification; (2) to readjust finance by internal measures, not depending on foreign loans; (3) to develop plans for universal education; (4) to disband troops beginning with Chihli province; (5) to develop industry and reduce minor taxes. This of course sounds good on paper and is put out by the Chihli leaders purely for propaganda purposes. Another *Reuters* report issued on Saturday stated that the Chihli leaders attributed Tsao Kun's election to a "feeling that the country should present a united front to foreign criticism under a man holding actual military power." And the same report forecasted that the cabinet would be composed entirely of Tientsin men, or in other words "bitter enders" who think the only way in which China can be pacificed is through armed military force. Much will depend upon the personnel and policies of those who are called to assist the new president, and Tsao Kun as president and giver of patronage will find conditions quite different from his previous status of Tsao Kun the most important military official and demander of patronage. The Chihli party claims control over more than a dozen of

China's eighteen provinces but the weakness of this control is shown in the almost daily reports of bandit outrages. Whether Tsao Kun can hold his present dominant position and bring the rest of China into the fold, while listening to the demands for patronage on the part of the interests which put him in the presidency is extremely questionable. Most intelligent observers believe that the only way in which China can be unified is through the means of a peaceful conference which would give every section and interest its just rights. Tsao Kun's whole background and training however would seem to incline him in the direction of a military dictatorship. At any rate his election to the presidency will bring momentary relief from the impossible situation which has existed in Peking for so many months, and if the parliament can now go ahead and complete the drafting and ratification of the permanent constitution, conditions may improve in which case the methods used in electing him to the presidency may be forgotten and forgiven.

THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

DELEGATES from American chambers of commerce in Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Hankow and Shanghai will meet in Shanghai on October 16 and 17 for a conference dealing chiefly with the status of American business in China at the present time. It is possible that the American chamber of commerce in Manila will also send a delegate here in which case the meeting this year will take on a broader significance than previously. Although the agenda of the meeting has not been published it is altogether possible that most of the time of the meeting will be taken up with a consideration of the present situation of China and of present American policy toward this country. Any consideration of American policy toward the present China situation will naturally come under two headings: first the protection of American lives and property in China and second, the larger matter of American policy toward China in view of the present serious situation existing out here. Some of the subjects which may well occupy the attention of this meeting are banditry and internal disorder, illegal taxation, policing and protection of the railways, extraterritoriality, the special tariff conference and so on. These are subjects of general concern for all foreigners and Chinese as well. On the side of distinct American problems should come first of all the matter of a definite American policy toward this country to replace the drifting do-nothing, watchful-waiting policy which has been followed since the Washington Conference. Then we have special matters affecting the protection of American lives and business on the Upper Yangtsze, matters affecting the vital development of American shipping, a better exchange of news between China and the United States and so on. In addition there are a number of more distinct American problems which might well come before this meeting in view of the fact that a new political adminstration will soon be coming in at home. The results of this meeting if properly circulated in the United States should serve to acquaint American commercial interests and the people generally with the situation confronting not only the American business men but the great American missionary interests in China as well.

Americans Give Japan Shipload of Lumber

Four to four and one-half million board feet of lumber left Seattle on October 8 aboard the Admiral Oriental steamer *Bear Port* consigned to the Red Cross at Yokohama. Such is the cabled report received by E. F. Townsend, Oriental manager of the Admiral Oriental Line, who believes that the lumber was contributed to the Japanese by the combined lumber camps of the Northwest.

The Curse of Militarism in the Canton District

BY HIN WONG

THE guerilla warfare in progress in Kwangtung between Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Party and the factions led by Shen Hung-ying and Chen Chiung-ming has swallowed up an enormous sum of money since early January of 1923, and most of this sum has come from the Cantonese and has gone into the pockets of the Yunnanese troops. Good Cantonese money has found its way to Yunnan and other places through the payment of newly created war assessments and losses in gambling and opium traffic for the protection of which the non-Cantonese mercenary troops have realized not a small fortune. The Yunnanese and Kwangsi bandit-troops, since their return to Kwangtung upon the invitation of the Generalissimo, have taken charge of and confiscated the proceeds of many *likin* tax stations and government institutions of service and profit, including a railroad partly owned by the people.

Likin stations now in control of the different troop commanders, include the station at Limchow City, taken over by Wong Ming-tong; Howlick and Wongkong, by the Financial Department of the Western Army; Kwong-Kow, by General Liu Yu-shan of the Kwangsi Army; Lupao, by the 2nd Mixed Brigade of the Yunnanese Army; Hohow, by General Chiang Kwang-liang of the Yunnanese Army; Wongsha, by General Liao Hong-chao of the Yunnanese Army; Suntong, by General Liu Chen-huan of the Kwangsi Army; Luklan, by Brigadier Hu of the Yunnanese Army; Fatshan, by General Chiang Kwang-liang; Kongmoon, by the Headquarters of the Cantonese Army supporting Dr. Sun; East and West Shiukwan, by Commander He Keh-fu of the Yunnanese Army; Chao-chow, by General Hung Shao-lin of the Cantonese Army opposing Dr. Sun. The *likin* tax in Kiungchow is being collected by General Tang Pun-yen, a follower of Chen Chiung-ming. The Kwangtung Provincial Commissioner has but about 15 *likin* stations still in his control, but the proceeds from them are often seized by the troops before they reach Canton. Not only the *likin* stations but also several special taxes in Canton have been taken over by the Yunnanese. The brothel and banquet license fees are being collected by the Yunnanese in Canton, these sources giving about $31,000 income monthly. The Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung have their own Bureau of Finance with Li Tsing-cha as the commissioner to supervise the several collecting agencies they have secured control of in this province.

To meet the daily war expenditures running from $26,000 to $60,000 exclusive of wages due to troops without any exact figure known at any one time, the governments in Canton, provincial and municipal, have been forced to resort to all manner of means to raise sufficient funds. The war financial measures include the sale of all available public lands and buildings, the confiscation with the object of sale of all people's temples and their endowed movable or immovable property, the imposition of special war taxes, surtax and extra charges on public or semi-public dues, forced and voluntary loans, income tax on officials collected by Kuomintang Party Headquarters, exceptional heavy bail for the release of persons accused of treason, and demands for the payment of future tax rates in advance.

According to Lo Yi-chun, director-general of military transportation in the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun, some $26,000 is needed daily for the East River campaign alone, exclusive of wages for the officers and men of the several units in the fighting lines. The daily items include $9,000 for rice; $1,000 for oil, salt, and vegetables; $1,500 for straw sandals, bamboo-leaf overcoats, water bottles, belts, and the like; $1,000 for fuel oil; $2,000 for coal; $1,700 for transportation charges; $1,000 for medicine; $2,000 for the maintenance of field hospitals; and $1,800 for office and other miscellaneous expenses. The office of the director-general of military transportation alone has an outstanding debt almost all the time of upward of $500,000, in spite of daily remittance to it of about $14,000 from various sources.

At the beginning of the struggle, the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun required a special war contribution from every district government in sums varying from $1,000 to $40,000, making a total of $940,000. The districts of Namhoi, Punyu, Tunkun, Heungshan, Shuntak, Sunwui, Toyshan, Chaoan, Chaoyang, and Kityang were each asked to contribute $40,000, while five others were asked to contribute $25,000; two, $15,000; 11, $6,000; 12, $5,000; 14, $3,500; 11, $2,000; and 16, $1,000 each. The General Chamber of Commerce in Canton was asked also to raise $500,000 to be divided among the many trade guilds in the city, some contributing $5,000, as in the case of the Native Bankers Guild. The Nine Great

Charitable Associations in Canton were likewise asked to raise $500,000, but so far only a little more than $100,000 has been paid over.

Among the special war assessments were: a rate of four dollars on every thousand of value in new buildings in Canton and the districts, two months of rent landlords are receiving from their tenants, one-half percent of property value of persons residing in their own homes, one and one-half percent on the property value of wharves and godowns, and on the right of way for shops, a peculiar institution in Canton. On the monthly rent basis and property value alone some $2,800,000 to $3,000,000 was expected, while figures for others will never be available on account of the lack of systematic records and reports.

Besides the foregoing, additional charges of from 20 to 30 percent have been made for the service of railroads, electric lights, and hotels. The Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad has an income of from $8,000 to $11,000 daily, and $2,000 from this amount goes to the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun, $1,000 to the Yunnanese in Shiukwan, and $200 daily to the secretary of reconstruction. Dr. Sun has ordered the temporary taking over of the Sunning Railroad disregarding the protest of the people of the Szeyap districts and the overseas Chinese. It is believed that the railroad will eventually return to its rightful owners upon the receipt of $300,000 offered by the directors of the company as a special war contribution. There are 20 percent additional charges to all electric light users and hotel bills, the companies concerned collecting the extra fees on behalf of the government. An extra license fee of from $20 on the part of moving picture shows to $60 on regular theatres is being levied at present on amusements.

New *likin* stations just promulgated in Canton take in the assessment on the sales of mutton, fresh fish, meals, and fire-crackers. Some $3,000 is realized from the mutton *tax* monthly, while the restaurants and the fish-dealers are considering the offer of $80,000 in a lump sum as a special war contribution in lieu of the meal *likin* and $66,000 in place of the fish *likin*, provided that these measures are cancelled. In addition to the brothel tax already being collected by the Yunnanese troops, the Canton regime is imposing a surtax of 40 cents on each call license for paying the arrears of the now defunct educational commission in Canton. On September 19, the restaurants and the fire-cracker factories in Canton and vicinity went on strike, suspending business as a protest against the new war taxes.

There was a time in Canton several weeks ago when many feared that there would be a high poll tax on wealthy citizens. This fear probably originated from the fact that Ching Hok-yuen, chairman of the association of District Assemblies in Kwangtung, was arrested recently on a charge of being unfriendly to the present regime and released only upon bail of $100,000; that Chung Tsoi-chuen, a member of the Canton Advisory Council, was accused of the same wrong-doing and released on bail of $15,000; and that Kwan Sum Man, Chinese District Salt inspector for Kwangtung, accused on a similar charge, had to be poorer by $10,000 for forfeiture of bail of $10,000 when failing to answer to a subsequent summons. There has been nothing in the last few weeks to warrant further such a fear, but the wealthy are taking no chances. When the president of the Chinese Silk Association was asked to arrange for an advance payment of $100,000 from his guild the other day, he avoided the embarrassment by leaving the city for an extended vacation and when Poon Lou Sam, a wealthy land owner in Honam, was sought to make some explanations regarding his large land holdings he quietly went away somewhere one mid-night. These circumstances must have had something to do with the exodus of these and other wealthy citizens, but the rumor that a high official had prepared a list of rich men for the purpose of extortion may probably be discounted.

One of the most extraordinary measures ever taken in the history of China for the raising of war funds is being adopted in Kwangtung, however. This is the indiscriminate sale of public lands and buildings and the confiscation of temples, monasteries, nunneries, and their endowed and attached movable and immovable properties in order to swell the war chest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In Canton City alone, some $6,000,000 worth of public and confiscated lands were sold recently, and many lots more are still awaiting buyers. In these undertakings much abuse and corruption has been reported, but so far only a district police captain and his lieutenant have been indicted in connection with irregular practices connected with these sales. This measure has become very unpopular because of the inquisition processes in connection with the determination of public or private lands. Thousands of property owners were summoned suddenly by the Municipal Department of Public Finance or by the Provincial Land Commission to appear with their deeds within a few days to verify their holdings or be driven out or dispossessed, something extremely unpopular and unpleasant. In their pressure for immediate funds sometimes the Yunnanese mercenary troops stop fighting for their employer unless money reaches their hands. Conflicts and opposition resulting in armed struggles in connection with the delivery of these sales have taken place more than once, but so far no serious consequences have followed. Many of these transactions, however, took place, in spite of protests from the last owners. When normal days return and when justice may have a chance, the present confiscation act and land measure may some day come up for a general review, it is believed here. At present, only military orders and martial law from powerful commanders has any show.

Another bold attempt to raise a large fund for war purposes now being enforced is the levying of one percent war tax on all capital invested by residents in Kwangtung in their business. As it was impossible to discover the exact capital of every business in this province, all rates and charges had to be based on the report of the merchants themselves, and they are not very quick about it. Although the tax was to be effective August 18 in Canton, no payment was made by any merchant until August 25, when some $800 were taken in. Reports for the following six days noted in the Provincial Treasury gave a collection of $300 on August 26; $1,500 on August 27; $2,300 on August 28; $2,100 on August 29; $700 on August 30; and $1,900 on August 31. As to the amount to be expected from this source, no one would estimate, as it is a provincial measure. In Canton alone some $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 should be realized, taking for granted that each of the 35,000 shops in this city will contribute $50 to $60 a piece, counting the average capital for each firm to be something like $5,000. According to latest statistics, Canton has 34,791 shops 1921-1922.

For the present the Cantonese in Canton City proper are the heaviest taxed people in China. Aside from the scores of items mentioned, they still have to figure on the monthly police and sanitary rates. A tenant of a rented house has to share one-half of the 10 percent rate of his monthly rent for police and from 10 cents to three dollars a month for sanitary tax.

It is reported that the opponents of Dr. Sun in the East River Districts have employed similar means to raise funds, except to a smaller extent. According to the vernacular press of Canton, poppy for opium is grown extensively in Meihsien, Hingling, Wuhua, and other districts there, the troops collecting from five to ten dollars from each field at harvest time.

The bandit-troops everywhere in Kwangtung, aside from organized effort to raise funds individually by protecting evil traffic and commandeering government revenues, private vessels, and goods in transit, are making tribute-paying by shippers along the troop stations another source of profit, while some commanders will interfere with civil cases and act as debt collectors as a means to raise their daily income. In Canton and other places where bandit-troops dominate, opium dens and gambling houses are openly conducted by or under the auspices of militarists, some troop stations going as far as putting up advertising signs like the three colored board and lantern outside the Pah-Ho Hui Kun Guild Hall, now a troop station, in Wongsha, boldly declaring that all patrons will be well guarded when "conversing," that is, smoking inside there. Gambling protected in Canton by troops includes lottery of all descriptions, taking stakes from a coppers cash up to any amount, thus tempting not only the well-to-do but also poor women and children to the evil.

Until the Cantonese are able to manage their own affairs and stand by Dr. Sun Yat-sen without his relying on mercenary and outside forces to support him and his party and as long as the Yunnan and Kwangsi forces remain here, the curse of militarism will continue to prey upon the people of South China.

Canton, October 1, 1923.

Trade Inquiries

Marine Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La., U. S. A., is interested in securing the names of importers of wheat flour in China.

Mr. J. W. Campbell of The Angus Co., Calcutta, India, is interested in selling in this market jute bags.

The Paper Trading Corporation, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., is interested in securing a representative to sell their line of paper and stationery.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., have machinery for sale.

$ 1,500.00
For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem, should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai, China.

Two Billions to Rebuild Tokyo

BY CHARLES DAILEY

DETAILED plans for the rebuilding of Tokyo and for its expansion to include a port of entry with suitable railway terminii remain to be drawn, but the rough outline already has been determined upon. The question of a greater and better Tokyo was nearest the heart of Viscount Goto while Mayor of Tokyo, which office he vacated September 1 and at the height of the panic incident to the earthquake assumed office as Home Minister in the Yamamoto cabinet. The name Goto is one to conjure with in these parts, where he is openly spoken of as the next Premier of Japan. In the rebuilding of Tokyo it is his ideas that principally will be carried out, and an American city planner, Dr. Chas, A. Beard, is to be entrusted with the technical work. Mr. Beard, who was in New York at the time of the earthquake, was cabled for at once. He previously had made a survey of Tokyo and his ideas have been incorporated with those of Viscount Goto.

Some say nearer thirty than fifteen years will be required for the reconstruction of Tokyo. Some also estimate the cost at a billion and a half yen, but others anticipate that the cost will far exceed the two billions made in most estimates because of the expense of wrecking the new and temporary buildings that will be erected in the next few years. Building permits now being issued are all of a temporary nature and they have a limit of three years. In many sections the buildings are subject to demolition in six months.

There were 301,336 buildings destroyed in Tokyo, and exceeding 100,000 more in the territory that will be annexed under the plan. Five-eighths of the buildings in the city were burned. On the ruins of most of them temporary shacks have been going up at a rapid rate. Already there is a shortage of labor, and wages, while fixed by the Cabinet directly after the earthquake, have been twice advanced. It is estimated that it will require the expenditure of 200,000,000 yen merely to clean up Tokyo, without reckoning anything for excavation or other preparation for rebuilding after the ground is cleared and the walls brought down by dynamite.

The labor shortage is acute. The unemployment in Tokyo on September 1 was placed by the authorities at 50,000. After the catastrophe the number was computedto be 250,000. Of a population of about 2,300,000 there were 1,700,000 sufferers in all. The total casualties were placed at 139,016 by the police, but it was generally admitted that the number was well in excess of that. The police estimated that within a fortnight after the earthquake 1,100,000, or approximately 50 percent of the population, had left the city and had gone to their homes or to relatives in the provinces. There were 600,000 in barracks or shacks that had been erected, and the remainder were in homes that remained inhabitable.

But now Tokyo has a shortage of labor; more barracks have been erected and the people are coming back. Wages are high and money circulates freely, causing the shopkeepers to set up little temporary stores to gather in the cash that is always so quickly spent. The government had early proclaimed an emergency supply law enabling it to buy, sell or exchange daily necessities and this kept the prices near to normal although the tendency is toward rising values, in keeping with the advance of labor. Common labor is scarcest and this is the kind for which the government finds it difficult to fix the price. It is the hey-day of the laborer, as it was in the United States during the war. It is the so-called white-collar man who is feeling the pinch in Tokyo these days.

The reason for the refusal, even to larger concerns, of permits for building for a longer period than three years, and six months in most cases, is due to the desire to prevent a repetition of that hideous architecture which made the old Tokyo so grotesque, and also because the height of buildings in various districts, the distance between them and even the width of the avenues and the streets are yet to be determined. The Privy Council at one of its earliest sessions on the Tokyo question recommended an expenditure of 100,000,000 yen for daily necessities and building materials and it was authoritatively stated that the sum of 300,000,000 yen would be spent in foreign countries, chiefly the United States, for rehabilitation, but it was made plain that permanent construction must wait.

The talk of shifting the capital ceased within ten days after the earthquake. As a new city rose on the site of Yeddo, so will another rise on the ruins of Tokyo, despite its vulnerability to such visitations. This is due to two reasons, which combine as one. Both the imperial family and the wealthy Japanese have made heavy investments in Tokyo in the last half century. The prospect of the loss of the ground rents shpuld the capital shift to Kyoto influenced the decision to rebuild on the old site. It was charged in political circles that the Yamamoto ministry had indulged in politics not only in the speedy decision to rebuild on the old site, but also had displayed a Tokyo partisanship in the composition of the Capital Restoration Commission. Yet the real reason was the pressure from the imperial family, the Mitsuis, the Mitsubishis and other powerful families, whose word was not to be disputed. And with the capital rebuilt there will come an even greater commercial section. Most of the foreign firms, temporarily shifting their offices to Kobe after Yokohama was destroyed, have now expressed their determination to establish their head offices in Tokyo. The Japanese great institutions have decided similarly, much to the disgust of Osaka, which is the Chicago of Japan and has a future all its own.

While the definite planning of Tokyo is still some months off, it may be stated that there are several fixed policies that have been decided upon. One is that the centre of the city shall be in Marunouchi, between Tokyo station and the Imperial Palace. The geographical centre of the old Tokyo had been at Nihombashi, about a half mile to the northeast of Tokyo station. Around this bridge had centered most of the banks and financial institutions, all of which are ruins, through it ran the Ginza, that modern foreign shopping street with its great department stores which are now so many crumbled walls. But already the Manuncuchi section had been covered with buildings of modern construction, and because of the almost total absence of the Japanese style building it is intact to-day. The most notable buildings destroyed there were the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the Imperial Theater, and several Japanese office buildings of weakly re-enforced concrete. A few of the steel and concrete buildings were bowed or swayed, suffering internal damage, but none of these fell. At Nihombashi and on the Ginza many buildings survived the shock, but owing to the flimsy construction of other buildings they all fell victims to the fire that followed.

Under the new plan for Tokyo there will be wider streets and more parks, and also specially designed fire barrages in the residential and less restricted sections. But within a radius of a mile—perhaps more than two miles—from Marunouchi there will be a strict limitation of the character of buildings. If all the ideas are carried out the cost may well exceed three billion yen.

As a preliminary to the gigantic rebuilding plan it has been proposed that the State buy all the land-holdings within the limits of the greater city and then after expropriating what is required for avenues, streets, canals, parks and open spaces to sell it back to individuals, as far as possible returning old sites or corresponding ones. Even this will shift many holdings as much as half a mile.

In the first place it is proposed to divide the city into great quarters by cutting two wide and parked streets at right angles and centering at Marunouchi. This will be cross-sectioned by a series of wide avenues and these again by streets. All the present parks will be retained and others added and particular attention will be paid to safety zones and to fire barriers.

But the problem is a big one for the city planner. The city of Tokyo is much cut up by canals, which are vital to its welfare and provide a distribution of traffic impossible to roadways. It is the intention to widen these and to construct even more. Those in the Honjo district, where the loss of life was 60,000, as well as those in Fukugawa, are to be enlarged and new trunk canals dug as well. The Oyokogawa, Shinjikkengawa and the Konakigawa are to be widened to 180 feet and possibly to 240 feet. It was in the east section, across the Sumidagawa, that the loss of life was greatest. The flames leaped even this great river and cleaned Nihombashi and Asakusa, then spreading to Kanda, Kyobashi Uyeno and parts of Shiba, Azabu and Akasaka sections. More and wider canals will lessen dangers there. Much new canal construction is planned in other sections.

As to railways, further elevated lines will be built and first of all connecting the gaps between Manseibashi and Uyeno and Ryokogo and Kanda stations. There will be further connections with these belt lines to provide contact with the electric tramway lines at convenient stations and thus distribute the traffic. It is proposed also in addition to extending the present tramway lines to build four new ones, leading to Shinagawa, Shibuya, Meguro, Shinjuku, Ikebukuro, Otsuka or Sugama and Fukugawa districts. Rapid transit lines are proposed from Senju to Shibaura and Tsukishima, to connect with the surface lines, but otherwise the subway project has not been seriously discussed.

As to streets the plan under consideration before the earthquake is to be enlarged materially. The width of the main thoroughfares is to be increased to a range of 144 feet to 240 feet. The proposed Maki-cho street, which was to have been 168 feet wide, is to have a width of 360 feet. Numerous other trunk thoroughfares are under discussion, but definite decision has not been reached. The Ginza and

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
FREIGHT & PASSENGER

"THE SHORT ROUTE"

16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

Five Fast, Modern steamers—"535" type—21,000 tons each

TO SEATTLE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 28	Nov. 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 9	Nov. 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Nov. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 11

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

REDUCED RATE TO EUROPE

£112

Any Trans-Continental Railway from Seattle to Atlantic Sea-board, or any Canadian railway from Vancouver via Victoria.
Railway Agents Meet all Steamers at Victoria, arranging Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations en route to Seattle.
Through passengers may go direct from Steamer to Railway depot.
Atlantic reservations made at Shanghai on all Lines, and to all Ports of Europe.

FIRST CLASS

Trans-Pacific and Trans-continental with your Choice of the fast comfortable one class Trans Atlantic Liners.

For detailed information apply to:

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

CHICAGO ..... 112 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK ..... 17 State St.
SEATTLE ..... 409 L. C. Smith Bldg.
SHANGHAI, Cor. Kiangse & Nanking Rd., P. O. Box 503
H. T. KRULL, *General Agent*
HONGKONG ..... No. 4 Des Voeux Road
E. L. MATTESON, *General Agent*
TIENTSIN ..... 17 Victoria Road
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., *Agents*
MANILA ..... 24 Calle David, P. O. Box 1636
DAIREN ..... 33 Yamagata Dori
THOMPSON-HANNAM, *Agents*
SINGAPORE ..... 2 Prince Street
VLADIVOSTOK ..... Bryner & Co., 21 Aleutskaya

ANY OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., OR THOS. COOK & SON

E. F. TOWNSEND, *Oriental Manager*
GEO. J. McCARTHY, *Asst. General Passenger Agent*

Corner Kiangse and Nanking Roads, Shanghai, China

26-261

Nihombashi streets are to remain as at present, but in addition a trunk thoroughfare will be cut along Sanjikkenbori, parallel with the Ginza, joining at Kanasugi bridge and leading to Shinagawa. The outer moats of the Imperial palace will be left as they are but the streets running alongside them are to be widened to 120 and possibly 180 feet. It will be seen at a glance how greatly these changes will alter Toyko and extend the corporation line as the residential districts are pushed back.

In addition to new parks as yet undefined, Sakamoto Park will be extended by 42 acres, while two parks of about 40 acres each are planned for Manseibashi and in the neighborhood of the military arsenal, as well as others in Fukugawa, Honjo and elsewhere.

Seven further freight stations are proposed, and a large public market will be erected on the site of the burned Naval arsenal in Tsujiki, but the question of the construction of railway piers at Shinagawa remains to be settled after it has been decided where the port for Tokyo shall be reconstituted. Viscount Goto is said to have declared for the reconstruction of Yokohama and the district between Shinagawa and Omori also is being considered, but it would seem that the great port must be not further north than Kawasaki, eight miles from Yokohama, beyond which point Tokyo Bay silts up owing to the discharge of three rivers. Yet as it stands today vessels of fifteen-feet draft can go alongside at Shibaura, sixteen miles from Yokohama and only three miles from Marunouchi.

Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1923.

Dr. Koo's Reply to the Lincheng Note

BY H. F. MACNAIR

MENTION was made in the last issue of *The Review* of Dr. Koo's reply to the Note of the Foreign Ministers in Peking on the Lincheng outrage. The consensus of opinion seems to be that in his answer Dr. Koo has slipped out and under—that although he seems to have conceded a good deal, in reality the diplomats have received nothing more than vague assurances and polite generalities. Indignant squeals have arisen in many quarters and, according to report, the remarks of the Legation officials in the Capital while guardedly courteous in tone have been somewhat vitriolic in meaning. Mr. Rodney Gilbert, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has waxed indignant in a manner bordering on the serio-comic. Mr. Gilbert in a 3 ¼ column article in the *North China Daily News* for October 2, gives many impressions but few facts—"There is no need to write a detailed analysis of the document," says Mr. Gilbert. "A cursory reading reveals all too clearly that there is nothing in it but studied defiance, a studied repudiation of international obligations, and a flat rejection of the Lincheng note's demands. The oftener one reads it the more obvious this is and the less courteous it seems. The dangerous feature of it is that there are probably very few men of authority in the Home Governments familiar enough with the spirit which pervades China today to be impressed by the real significance and purpose of the reply. It devolves very heavily upon the diplomats in Peking and upon all public organizations in the foreign communities, to see that a correct interpretation reaches the Occident as soon after the actual text of the reply as possible." With the last thought expressed *The Review* is in hearty agreement. But why does Mr. Gilbert with a wave of the hand dismiss the need for a detailed analysis of the *Note* when he gives in such detail his own reactions after studying it? Especially as he had previously written: "There can be no doubt that this document is from the foreigner's point of view dangerously polite.... In short, this note proves that, from the Chinese nationalistic point of view and in accordance with the traditional interpretation of the term diplomacy, Dr. Wellington Koo is the most astute and valuable diplomat of the modern generation."

Dr. Koo showed at Paris in 1919 that he was all that Mr. Gilbert has discovered him to be—it was not lack of good diplomatic representation at Paris that covered China with confusion at that critical moment in history. But shall England cower and America tremble because China has an "astute and valuable diplomat" in Peking? We are not, moreover, pessimistic and distrustful over the lack of brains, knowledge, and wisdom in our home governments; nor are we as confident of the inability of Western "bureaucrats" as Mr. Gilbert apparently is. Surely with men in America and England of the experience and ability of Messrs. E. T. Williams, Charles R. Crane, Stanley Hornbeck, Sir John Jordan, and the cassandra-like but keenly observing Mr. J. O. P. Bland, our governments need not be totally confused by present-day affairs in China, nor entirely taken in by the ultrasaccharinity of Dr. Koo's literary style. And besides these and numerous other experts on the Far East, there are others, statesmen of experience, like Lord Curzon, Lord Balfour, Mr. Elihu Root and Secretary Hughes, who are ordinarily not conspicuously lacking in common sense. If the leaders of America and England are foolish enough to be fooled, well, all we have to say is—they deserve what they get! It's a pretty well demonstrated fact in history that individuals and nations largely deserve what they get. Napoleon, so we are told, cynically remarked that "Heaven is always on the side of the strongest battalions." Those of us who flatter ourselves that we are less cynical are accustomed to observing with gentle acuteness that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." It makes little difference how we say it—the meaning is much the same. We believe that Westerners have had dealings long enough with China to know the customs and conditions of this land rather well and if, at this late time, they can't paddle their own canoe, they deserve to sink—and the sugary words of Chinese diplomats of either the old or the new school, or the scandalized wails of foreign journals and journalists aren't going greatly to affect the situation.

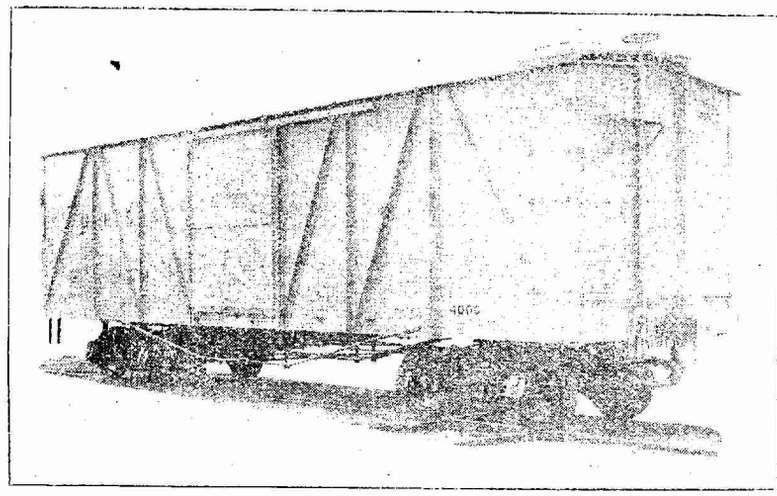
But what we really are especially interested in is Dr. Koo himself, his background, and his reasons for (at least attempting) stringing the gentlemen who dwell in the Peking Legation Quarter. Interesting it is to note that this Minister of Foreign Affairs began his preparation for applied diplomacy at least as early as his graduate days at Columbia University in the City of New York. In 1912 was published his doctoral (Ph. D) dissertation on *The Status of Aliens in China*. The first part of Chapter XVII of this work is worthy of consideration at the present moment. On the subject of "Protection of Aliens and Alien Property," Dr. Koo says in part: "The treaties generally provide for the protection of foreigners in China by the Chinese authorities. They are to be defended from insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, robbers, or other violent persons, the local officials are required to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder and the arrest of the guilty parties, who are to be punished according to the law of the land... But if the authorities, whose charge it is, fail to arrest the guilty persons, *no other compensation can be required of the Chinese Government than the punishment of these authorities according to the laws of China.*" (Our italics) This quotation may throw light on Dr. Koo's point of view in handling the affairs connected with the Lincheng incident. If the latter is trying to "repudiate" China's treaties and agreements with foreign lands he must have changed a good deal during the past few years.

It was, we believe, only a relatively short time after his return to China in 1912, that Dr. Koo was named Minister to Mexico, a position whose duties he did not assume on account of his appointment as Minister to the United States. After several years in Washington he was transferred to London in which capital he remained for about two years as official representative of the Chinese Republic. Thence he returned to China where he has held Cabinet rank a good part of the last two years or so.

Residence abroad in the capacity of diplomatic representative of his country was likely to give a student of Dr. Koo's caliber a rather clear impression of the treatment which Chinese have received in the past and still receive in foreign lands—inasmuch as the Minister is the official Protector of his nationals. Dr. Koo, we may believe, was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity offered for this type of research; and his earlier study of the position of aliens in China must have aided him considerably in forming parallels and drawing conclusions. A study of the United States, Australian, Mexican—and other—Government Documents must have given Dr. Koo much food for thought. It may even be that the origin and part of the very phrasing of his notable reply to the Lincheng Note are to be found in such documents. Shylock the Jew assured the Venetian Court that a man of his race had feelings and passions in common with other human beings. May not Dr. Koo have smiled a little grimly—up his sleeve, of course, since he is a diplomat—when penning his answer to the Ministers who were playing the role so often assumed for so many years by Chinese Ministers in foreign countries? And need we blame him, for has not Mr. Gilbert, himself, hinted that there is a touch of genius needed to think thoughts of gall while inditing words with honey?

In conclusion, in the light of the findings of International Law we may consider briefly a few questions relating to the settlement of such a phenomenon as that at Lincheng. First it may be asked whether China is maintaining an effective government. Without wishing to appear dogmatic we may say that the answer to this lies with the foreign Powers which gave official recognition to the Chinese Republic more than ten years ago. This recognition has not been withdrawn. In the Nine Power Treaty of Washington the first provision of Article 1 reads: "The

All the world over



40-ton, Covered Car

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. The above is a 40-ton, covered car with 80,000 pounds capacity.

GENERAL AMERICAN

The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

太康洋行

GENERAL AMERICAN CAR CO.

General Office: Harris Trust Building, Chicago, U. S. A.
SALES OFFICES:
17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
Cable Address: "Gentankar, Chicago." All Codes.
References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh
Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

26-263

G. $3,922,000,000.—WHY?

An Amount equivalent to the American War Loan to Great Britain.

That's the amount of new business written by the forty leading Life Insurance Companies of the United States during the first six months of 1923.

Are the people learning to appreciate security?

ASIA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Telephone Central 8000

Branch Offices:

Canton Hankow Peking Tientsin Tsinanfu

Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

Contracting Powers, other than China, agree: (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China." As long as China is a sovereign nation the Powers cannot treat her as a dependency or a subject nation. With all due deference to Mr. Gilbert we find ourselves in utter disagreement with his remark: "It must be understood clearly that China's refusal to be bound by the treaties and agreements which give her access to the community of nations is precisely equivalent to a citizen's refusal to be bound by the laws and conventions of a civil community." A sovereign nation is *not*, legally speaking, on a par with an individual in a "civil community". The question of morals does not enter in here. There is not the slightest reason for believing that China is actually repudiating her treaties—a disagreement over a matter of interpretation or the rejection of a demand of a Minister or Ambassador is not a repudiation, or even an attempt at a repudiation, of a treaty or treaties; if it were, few treaties would outlive the first attempt to apply them inasmuch as a treaty, like any other law, must be interpreted before it can be applied.

Is the safety of foreigners in China equal to that of the Chinese people themselves? Despite the numerous outrages against foreigners during the past few years—outrages which should be punished severely by the Chinese officials as soon as possible—the answer to this question is obviously "Yes." The foreigners as a group are far safer than the Chinese people themselves; this can be shown numerically; were it not so the foreigners would long ago have given up extra-territoriality.

Is the standard of safety for the Chinese people "conformable to the established standard of civilization", as Mr. Elihu Root is quoted on another page? This depends largely on the viewpoint. Light is thrown on this elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* (the article to which Mr. Mac Nair refers was too long, for publication in this issue and has been held over for a future issue). Mr. Root, a former Secretary of State, and an international lawyer of fame, holds that a practical standard of protection always has regard to the possibilities of government under existing conditions. Evil conditions are not peculiar to any particular time or place. For anyone to talk of the Chinese people as "four hundred million outlaws" is more than a little absurd—it reminds one of the old Quaker who sagely observed: "All he world is queer except Thee and me, Wife, and sometimes I think Thee is a bit queer."

Needless to say it is with no desire to belittle the seriousness of the situation in China nor to try to whitewash away any of China's "ignorances and negligences" that we present the point of view here offered. It is, however, worth while to face a problem with a modicum of sympathy and imagination. If we honestly attempt to put ourselves in Dr. Koo's place, compare affairs in various countries over a period of years, and analyse facts instead of our own impressions we may aid in the distribution of justice—and obtain a little for ourselves. Shanghai, October 8, 1923.

America's Dependencies and What They Send to the U. S.

Trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territory in the fiscal year 1923 exceeded a half billion dollars against a little more than a quarter of a billion in 1913 and less than a hundred million dollars in 1903.

By the term "non-contiguous territory" is of course meant Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Our trade with this entire non-contiguous territory has aggregated in the last decade nearly $5,000,000,000, having grown from $83,000,000 in 1903 to $269,000,000 in 1913 and $503,000,000 in 1923. Of course during the war with its high prices trade with the non-contiguous territory showed a considerably larger total than in 1923, while the high price of sugar and other tropical products in the years immediately following the war brought the total for the entire group above the $600,000,000 line in the years 1920 and 1921, while in 1922 it was only approximately $400,000,000 as against $503,000,000 in 1923.

Taking up the details, the imports from the entire group including Alaska were in 1923,$302,000,000 and the exports to them $201,000,000, and in the entire decade ending with 1923 the total imports from the non-contiguous territory was $2,785,000,000 and the exports thereto $1,921,000,000. This fact that the imports from our non-contiguous territory always exceed the exports thereto, is primarily due, according to the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, to the fact that all of the islands lying as they do in the tropics are large producers of the class of material which we must import, especially sugar, coffee, manila, tropical fruits, vegetable oils, and tobacco of a quality differing from that produced in our temperate zone climate. They in turn take largely from us, chiefly in foods and manufactures; but as their population is limited, totaling but about 12,000,000 against our own population of 110,000,000 it is quite natural that our purchases from them should be larger than theirs from us. That they do buy very largely from the United States, however, is evidenced by the fact that Porto Rico takes normally over 90% of its total imports from the United States, Hawaii about 85% and the Philippine Islands about 63%. Porto Rico still draws a limited quantity of merchandise from Spain with whose products the Spanish element of the population is still acquainted, while in the case of the Hawaiian Islands the large Japanese element of the population brings the percentage which it takes from the United States to a point somewhat lower than in earlier years, and in the Philippine Islands a very considerable percentage of the imports come from the nearby countries, Japan, China and the great trade centers of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Of its total exports Porto Rico sends about 90% direct to the United States, Hawaii 96%, and the Philippines about 80%. In the case of Alaska practically all of the trade is with continental United States.

All of these island territories show enormous increases in their trade since they came under the American flag. In the case of Porto Rico her total imports in 1900 were a little over $5,000,000, in 1921 $68,000,000 while her exports in 1900 were $4,000,000 and in 1921 $79,000,000 In the case of Hawaii the total imports of 1903, the earliest year for which exact figures are available, were $14,000,000 and in 1921 $73,000,000, while her exports grew from $26,000,000 in 1903 to $73,000,000 in 1921. In the case of the Philippine Islands the imports in 1903, the earliest year for which figures are available, were $33,000,000 and in 1921 $115,000,000 while the exports grew from $23,000,000 in 1903 to $88,000,000 in 1921. The imports and exports of each of these islands in 1919 and 1920 were even larger than in 1921 but represent abnormal years due to the extremely high price of their chief product, sugar.

What do these areas under the American flag supply us and what do they take in exchange? Porto Rico sends us chiefly sugar, tropical fruits and tobacco; Hawaii, sugar, pineapples and coffee; the Philippines, sugar, Manila hemp, tobacco, coconuts, coconut oil; Alaska, canned salmon, furs, copper, and gold. In exchange they take everything, foodstuffs of all sorts, especially bread and meat ,manufactures of all kinds especially cottons, manufactures of iron and steel, and household requirements.

Our trade with the non-contiguous territory in 1923, $503,000,000, was greater than that with the whole world in any year prior to 1850.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co.

NEW YORK-LONDON-PARIS - - - CHAM-VEVEY (SWITZERLAND)

The oldest "Sweetened" in China.

TRADE MARKS

Delicious with Fruits

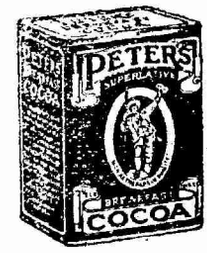
MANUFACTURERS & SOLE IMPORTERS of:

EAGLE	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
ST. CHARLES	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
MILKMAID	sterilized milk
NESTLÉ	pure rich thick Cream
NESTLÉ	Malted milk
NESTLÉ	Milk Food
NESTLÉ	Feeding Bottles

AND

LACTOGEN

Keeps in any climate



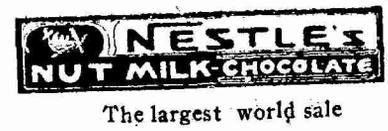
The best and the cheapest

The original Milk chocolate

Always fresh and ready for use.

NESTLÉ PETER CAILLER KOHLER

Cocoa, Swiss Plain, Milk & Nut Chocolates, Bonbons, Fancy boxes & Covering Chocolates

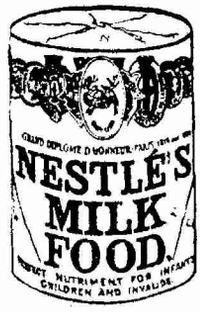


The largest world sale

Ask for quotations

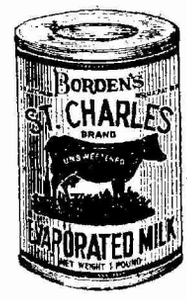
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
Shanghai, 8 Nanking Road.
Tientsin, 111 Rue de France
Mukden.

The Food Drink



The food for baby after weaning

The safest drink



A cow in every home

The natural Milk Food (The best substitute for Mother's Milk

26-265

The Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

Local Government

There is no express provision in the Chinese constitution as to local government. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, said that "it will be wise for the central government to repose all responsibility for local affairs on the provinces, district, and local communities. The greatest political treasure of China is the capacity of the people in their own neighborhood to manage their own affairs. When the people realize that the central government seeks no power to meddle with them or obstruct them, but that its great and necessary powers will be exercised solely for their protection and for favoring, not retarding, their own business activities, they will be willing to support the government."

Title II of the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, declared the principles upon which provincial and municipal governments were based. Local autonomy was protected as long as the provinces and municipalities did not override the limits of their powers.

The present provisions on local government are outlined in the Administrative Code passed by the Philippine Legislature.

The Government of the Philippine Islands constitutes a single unit, which exercises effective control over the whole Philippine territory. There is harmony, unity and coordination. The powers of the Executive are exercised through the Department of the Interior which operates through the Executive Bureau which has direct control on the governments of the provinces and municipalities.

Government Finance

The Chinese constitution does not contain any provision on government finance, namely, on the submission of a budget of government incomes and expenses by the President, and auditing of government accounts.

The budget and taxation were properly dealt with in Title 12 of the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898. The Executive Department was to prepare the budget every year. No payment could be made but in accordance with the appropriation or other special law in the form and under the responsibility determined by law. A special law was necessary for the disposal of the property of the state or for the borrowing of money on the credit of the nation. The public debt was under the special protection of the nation. No debt was to be contracted unless the means with which to pay the same was approved at the same time for the purpose of avoiding the failure of meeting the obligation when due.

Under the present organic law of the Philippines, the Jones Law, no money can be paid out of the public treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. All money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the public treasury and paid out for such purpose only.

It is the duty of the Governor General to submit within ten days after the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature a budget of receipts and expenditures which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bill for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done, shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in said last appropriation bill: and until the legislature shall act in such behalf, the treasurer, shall, when so directed by the Governor General, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

The organic law of the Philippines also provides for the position of a government auditor, who shall examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the Philippine government and of the provincial and municipal governments, including trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government or the provinces or municipalities thereof.

Franchises and Rights

Section 28 of the Jones Law, expressly provides that the government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises and rights, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain, for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize said works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property of the United States, including streets, highways, squares, reservations and over similar property of the government of said islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments of the islands may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said provinces and municipalities.

Amendment of the Constitution

The provisional constitution of the Republic of China may be amended by the assent of three-fourths of the members of the National Council present at a quorum of two-thirds of the whole number, or upon the application of the Provisional President by a majority vote of three-fourths at the quorum of the council of four-fifths of the total of its number. The great difficulty of getting the number of votes required for a quorum has hindered and delayed the passage of the permanent constitution.

The former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, could be amended by a constitutional convention called for the purpose.

One of the best methods for the amendment of a constitution is that outlined in the United States Constitution.

New Constitutional Theories

There are a great number of theories which are intended to be incorporated into modern constitutions and which are the subject of continued discussion, not only in the Philippines but also all around the world. For instance, the election of all public officials, including judges, by direct popular vote, the adoption of "recall", "initiative" and "referendum," the prohibition of liquor and wine, the non-reelection of the president after a long period of incumbency, woman suffrage, the right of the legislative department to reconsider any judicial decision declaring unconstitutional a legislative enactment, etc.

The present government of the Philippines represents a very successful experiment in the establishment of representative government in the East, and gives credit to both Americans and Filipinos who have joined hands for the great work.

This is the fifth and last of a series of articles by Dr. Conlu discussing the Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines. Dr. Conlu is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, and has been admitted to the practice of law before the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

Japan's Statesman of Research

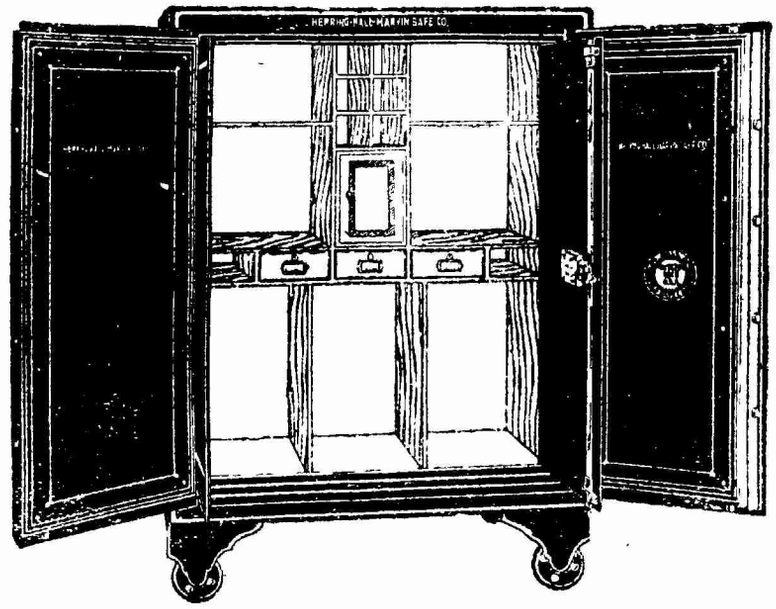
BY CHARLES A. BEARD

(From the Review of Reviews)

Since this article was written Japan has been visited with the great earthquake and fire which have served to bring Viscount Goto into still greater national and international prominence. He is minister of Home Affairs in the new cabinet and according to report will have charge of the reconstruction of a "greater Tokyo" to take the place of the city destroyed. According to recent cables he has invited Dr. Beard the writer of this article to return to Tokyo to take charge of the reconstruction of the Japanese capital. Dr. Beard assisted Viscount Goto in the establishment of an Institute for Municipal Research in Japan a year ago.

A FEW years before the World War broke out, there was published in England a remarkable booklet on politics bearing the title of "The Great Analysis." The author, though anonymous, was evidently an informed student of political affairs; and he wrote with a singular penetration which immediately caught the attention of a wide circle throughout the English-speaking world. Then the clangor of war filled the air, and the plea of the unknown writer was drowned in the universal uproar.

Among the many fruitful suggestions contained in "The Great Analysis" was one touching the subject of scientific research in social and political fields and a possible national university devoted to that purpose. The author, noting the swiftly changing character of the modern world, urged that in the nature of things there could be no simple, dogmatic



Positive Security Ensures Confidence

Do not rest on a false sense of security. The positive security afforded by the famous HERRING-HALL-MARVIN safes and vaults is testified to by bankers all over the world.

SAFETY-DEPOSIT BOXES, SAFES, VAULTS, Etc.

Let us send particulars

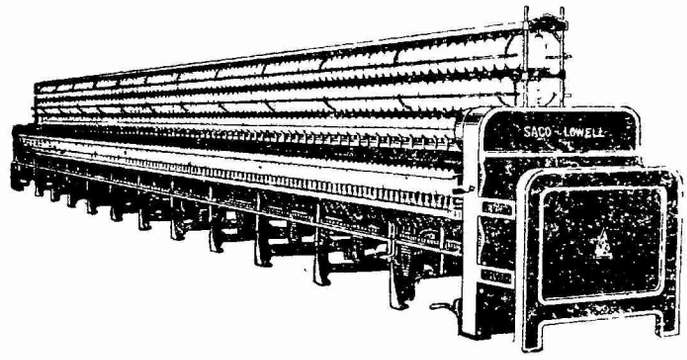
MUSTARD & CO., Inc.

Established 1870

Exclusive Representatives: – China, Hongkong and Macao

Branches: Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin

26-267



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

solutions for our social and political problems. Therefore, he concluded, the future of modern society must depend upon continuous research, freed from fear and orthodoxy, and conducted in the spirit of natural science. In short, the statesman of the future must be guided by the lamp of science continuously supplied by new fuel from independent research.

Anyone acquainted with the types of statesmen, large and small, who have dominated the national and municipal activities of Europe and America can determine for himself how far this ideal has been attained in the western world. There can be no doubt, however, that Japan has furnished at least one statesman worthy of the concept set forth by the author of "The Great Analysis," namely Viscount Shimpei Goto, who for more than a quarter of a century has been in the official service of his country. A Samurai of the North, he chose medicine for his career, completing his higher studies in Germany, where he took his degree, in 1892. He was twice director of the bureau of health in the Home Department; twice Minister of Communications; and thrice head of the Imperial Railways. He served ten years as civil governor of Formosa and four years as president of the South Manchuria Railway. Later he was Minister of Home Affairs and then Minister of Foreign Affairs. More recently, Viscount Goto was mayor of the city of Tokyo, resigning that post in April, 1923.

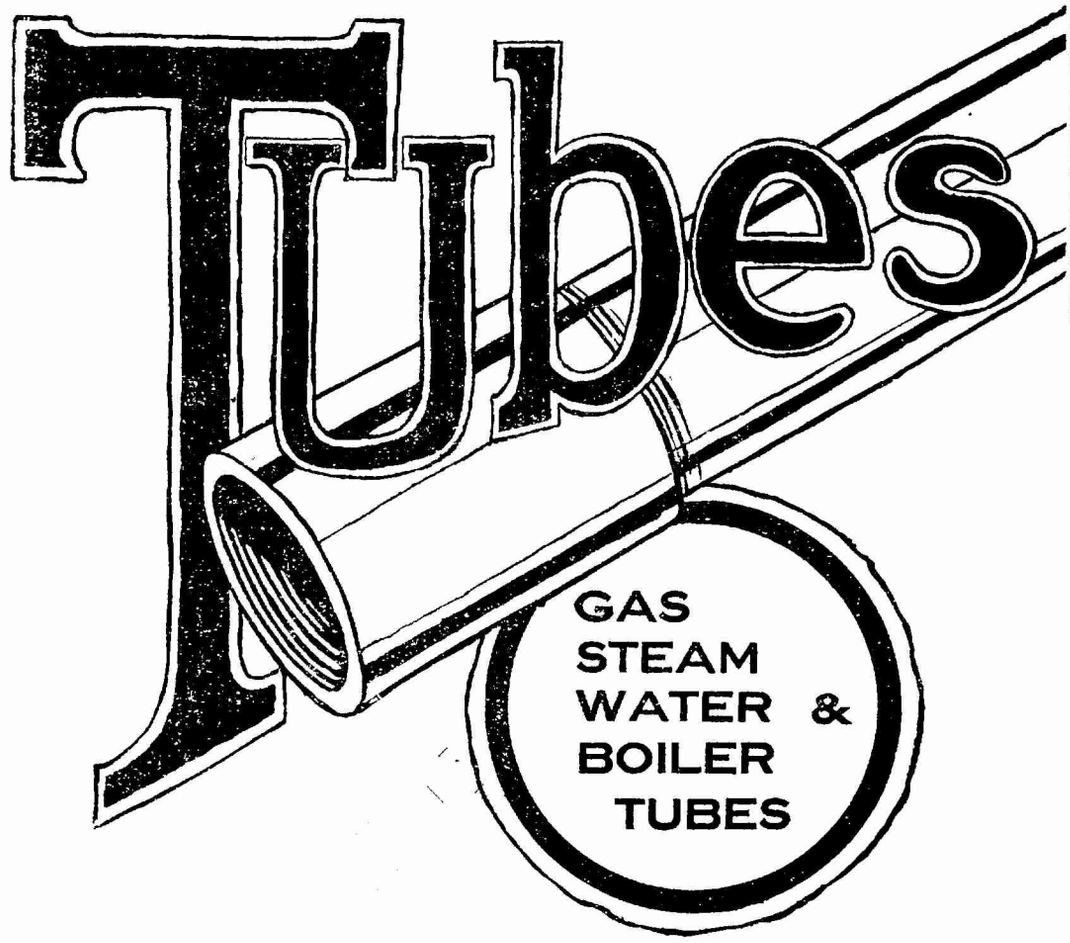
He has never been a regular party man, but has been noted for his political independence. He is an advocate of manhood suffrage for Japan and believes in the supremacy of civil, rather than military, government. He has traveled widely in all parts of the world, and when he hears of a new social or political idea he either goes himself or sends someone to find out about it. He is in personal touch with the radical as well as the conservative leaders in Japan. He is head of the Boy Scouts of Japan, and can do all of the "stunts" required of good scouts. In his quiet hours, he loves to read the Chinese classics, and increase his rich store of wisdom from that inexhaustible source. He writes poems of his own which, for sentiment and for beauty of calligraphy, are known from one end of the empire to the other. Finally, but not least important, he loves a good joke and laughs heartil at all solemn farces.

It is not however, the number and variety of administratiye positions held by Viscount Goto that make his place among the statesmen of the world so remarkable; it is his devotion to the letter and the spirit of scientific research and the establishment of so many great institutions for its promotion. Certainly no man in the history of public affairs in any nation has placed such reliance on accurate diagnosis, or built so many monuments to the advancement of science in public administration.

Other statesmen, it is true, have conducted special inquiries and founded special institutions for research, but he seems to be the first to embrace the whole range and to base all branches of government, general as well as particular, upon research. This may be due to the fact that Viscount Goto was trained as a doctor of medicine rather than of law, At all events it is worthy of note that Aristotle, the father of political science, was the son of a physician and an original investigator in anatomy and morphology. Be that as it may, the story of Viscount Goto's labors should be put on record as an inspiration to those who believe that scientific diagnosis offers the best hope in an age of complex and difficult social and administrative problems.

Let us begin with Formosa. From 1896 to 1905, Viscount Goto was civil governor of the Beautiful Island. During those years there were established under his direction a Central Bureau of Research which has now grown into an immense institution, a bureau of camphor research, a research station for tropical plants, and a research bureau for mountain plants—to mention some of the most important. With infinite patience, men of science scoured the Island of Formosa, studying every form of animal and plant life, combating disease and poisonous snakes, finding ways and means of increasing the productivity of agriculture and industry. Nothing was too great or too small to receive painstaking attention. Do white ants eat up wooden houses? Then let a man of science search far and wide for a remedy. A wood oil that the said ants do not relish, after long inquiry is found in Australia. So the story goes on.

From Formosa, in 1905, Viscount Goto went to Manchuria. He had hardly been installed when he began to promote scientific research into the problems of developing Manchuria. He opened his campaign by founding the Far Eastern Bureau for Economic Research, which was later headed by Dr. Wiedfeld, now the German Ambassador to the



"NATIONAL" WELDED PIPE &
"SHELBY" SEAMLESS TUBES

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

UNION BUILDING
1 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, (CHINA).

No. 22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG
PEKING, (CHINA).

No. 19 NAKADORI MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO, (JAPAN).

26-269

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle

F. O. Fina, General Agent, Victoria

C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept. San Francisco

"There's *something* about them you'll like-"

Herbert **Tareyton**

London Cigarettes

Twenty to the package

26-270

United States. This institution was ollowed by the Central Research Bureau at Dairen and special bureaus for specific inquiries. Nothing was overlooked. The promotion of economic interests was based upon most rigorous scientific inquiry.

One after another, local industries were developed in the Central Laboratory and turned over to private companies to exploit, after solid foundations were laid. The provision of hospital services and the protection of public health were made matters of supreme concern. For example, every month the water from the various cities along the South Manchurian lines is tested in the Dairen Laboratory; and the weary traveler who has long depended on Tan-san and boiled water may safely drink from the faucets approved by the Central Research Bureau.

On leaving Manchuria in 1908, Viscount Goto began his career as minister in the Imperial Government at Tokyo. As head of the Department of Communications, he promoted research in the field of hydro-electric power. As head of the Department of Railways, he created the Railway Investigation Committee, which was later transformed into the Railway Investigating Bureau. Under his direction, special research was made into the value of Japanese coal of different varieties, and the system of purchasing by heat units rather than by weight was introduced. With restless energy, the Viscount kept his scientists at work in every field of railway construction and operation, including terminal facilities and relations to industries.

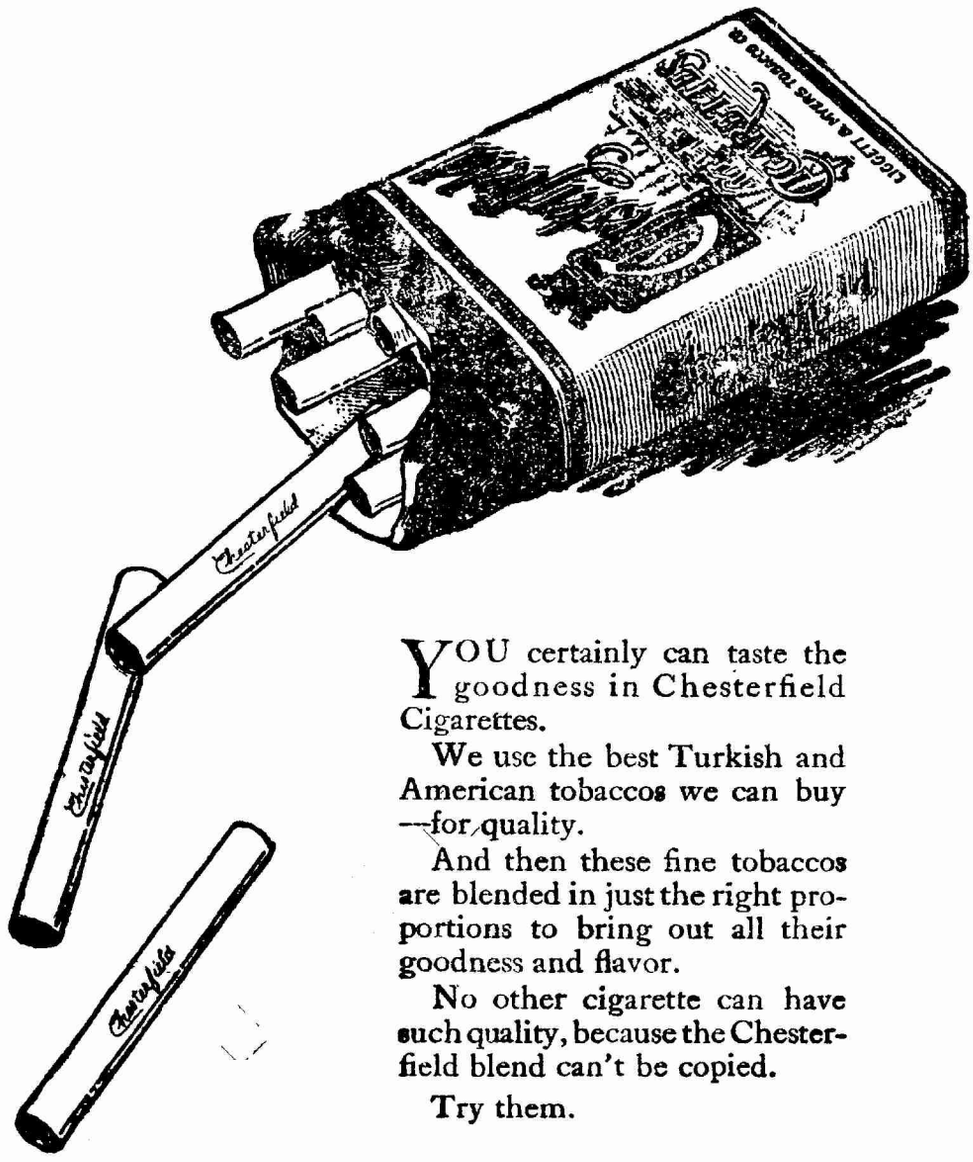
In 1918, Viscount Goto went abroad to see how the world looked after the Great Storm; and in the course of his journeys he visited the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. On his return to Japan he announced his conviction that the hour of economic reconstruction had struck. He laid before Premier Hara a plan for a National Bureau of Research to conduct inquiries into every branch of economic life - a plan involving the expenditure of 5,000,000 yen for at least five years. Hara approved the idea, but could find only 2,000,000 yen a year for three years. Believing that a miserly policy was worse than none, Goto dropped his scheme for a moment, only to lay it before the new premier, Takahashi, on the accession of the latter to power. Like Hara, Takahashi could not provide the money, although he approved the idea.

In 1920, Viscount Goto found an opportunity to put the municipal part of his program into operation. He accepted the office of mayor of the capital city of Japan, on the understanding that plans for the modernization of Tokyo would be forthcoming as soon as a careful survey of the ground could be made. Bureaus for special research in road construction, waste disposal, and electricity were established.

Having discovered that statesmen—or politicians, as you please—were reluctant to spend money for scientific inquiry, the Viscount approached one of the wealthiest men in Japan, Mr. Z. Yasuda, and captured his imagination by accounts of the work done in America by the Bureau of Municipal Research. After a careful examination into the organization, finances, and methods of the New York institution the Viscount prepared plans in detail and secured the hearty cooperation of Mr. Yasuda. On the death of the latter in 1921, it was found that his will placed 3,500,000 yen in Viscount Goto's hands for the promotion of municipal research. This sum was then supplemented by large gifts from two other Japanese men.

On February 24, 1922, the new Institute for Municipal Research was formally inaugurated in Tokyo, with Viscount Goto, mayor of the city, as its first president. The cooperation of prominent business men, public officers, and university professors was secured. Plans were made for the erection of a splendid building to house the Institute. Steps were taken to perfect the organization and working methods of the experiment. To assure competent guidance, Mr. K. Matsuki, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo and formerly director of the Imperial Government Railways (to say nothing of other important positions he had filled), was made managing director of the Institute. A staff of expert investigators was recruited and inquiries were begun into several pressing problems.

Thus Tokyo has the first munificently endowed institution for municipal research in the world. This is but the beginning of Viscount Goto's grand program. He is still a young man, only sixty-six years of age, and if he lives and prospers Japan will lead the world in the systematic promotion of scientific research in national and municipal administration conceived in the broadest sense. The Viscount is no bureaucrat, although he has long been associated with the bureaucracy. He knows that the old order of things has been shaken to its foundation, and he bases his hope for a peaceful transition to a better order upon the spirit of natural science applied to the problems of human welfare.



YOU certainly can taste the goodness in Chesterfield Cigarettes.

We use the best Turkish and American tobaccos we can buy —for quality.

And then these fine tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions to bring out all their goodness and flavor.

No other cigarette can have such quality, because the Chesterfield blend can't be copied.

Try them.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

26-271

The Head of the Russian Mission in Peking

Mr. L. M. Karakhan, representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of Russia to Peking.

According to latest reports from Peking, Dr. C. T. Wang has been granted credentials as China's special commissioner to conduct negotiations with the Soviet representative, L. M. Karakhan, who is now in Peking for the purpose. In addition to negotiating with China it is also reported that Karakhan has called upon the Japanese Minister, Yoshizawa, and proposed that negotiations between Russia and Japan also be opened at once. According to an article in the *China Weekly Review* for September 22 by Pei-yu Chien, the following problems will be discussed at the meeting between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr Karakhan:

1. The withdrawal of Russian troops from Mongolia. 2. The Chinese Eastern Railway problem. 3. The Hailungkiang navigation. 4. A commercial treaty. 5. Tariff. 6. Boundary lines. 7. Indemnity for loss of life and property by Chinese in Russia. 8. The question relating to the Russian Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow. 9. Extraterritoriality. 10. Boxer Indemnity. In addition, there is the problem of recognition of the Soviet government by China, which the Russian representative is likely to take up first. The Mongolian question and that of the Chinese Eastern Railway naturally stand out in prominence and much speculation has already been witnessed among interested quarters as to which shall be taken up first. Both negotiating parties up to the present have abstained from making any definite statement in this respect and it is still impossible to make an estimation, although the Chinese are somewhat in favor of dealing with the Mongolian question first.

The Kara Sea Cooperative Expedition

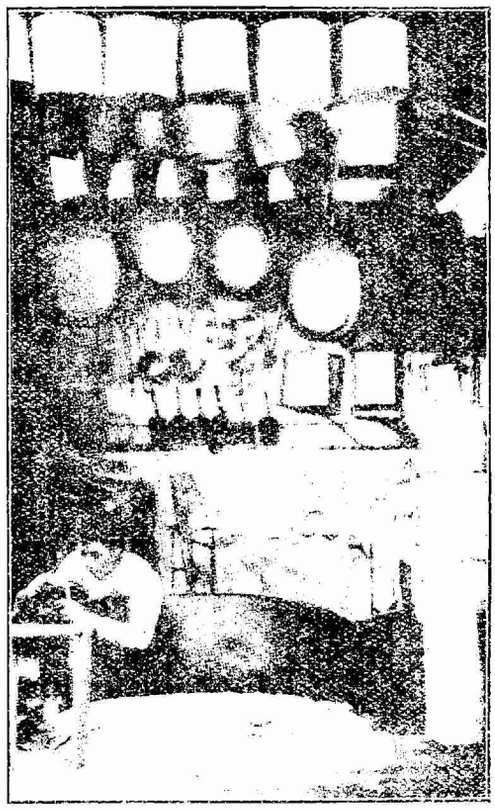
From the Far Eastern Port, Chita, Siberia.

A trading expedition under the auspices of the well-known Arctic explorer Vilkitski and financed by the Russian Cooperative Society "Centrosoyouz," left the port of Hull in England on the first of August for the sea of Kara and thence to Krasnoyarsk on the river Yenesei. The expedition consists of three steamers flying the Soviet flag and one steamer flying the British flag. In addition, a barge having a tonnage of 1,000 tons accompanies the expedition. Over 2,000 tons of goods such as piece goods, tea, cocoa, coffee and the complete machinery, etc. to fit out two soap factories are being transported in the steamers and every available free place on board was loaded with coal.

This expedition undoubtedly possesses great commercial and scientific importance and is intended to demonstrate again the value of employing the North sea route for communication with Siberia and abroad. Nansen, the celebrated explorer, wrote in his book "Siberia the Land of the Future":—"Along the entire route from the mouth of the river Yenesei to Krasoyarsk I often observed the great interest which the population there exhibited in trading the route to Siberia via the Kara Sea. The demand, according to the general opinion of the Siberian population, increases and becomes more imperative yearly."

And now, at last, the Siberian people have undertaken and put this idea into effect. The Yenesei Cooperative Society has purchased a steamer in England specially constructed and christened "Cooperator" which has a tonnage of 7,000 poods. It is 165 feet in length, 26 feet broad and has a five foot draft. The engines are 600 H. P., it has two boilers and is twin-screw. The "Cooperator" is fitted out with wireless, electric light and is specially constructed to stand rough weather and floating ice. In the event of disablement of the machines, the steamer is fitted out with two masts and sails. In short, the very last word of modern shipbuilding has been devoted to this steamer in order to render it a success. The cost of the steamer with all improvements fittings, etc. is £ 22,000 sterling.

The English press testifies to the fact that the dispatch of an expedition from England's shores to Krasnoyarsk has produced a very great and favorable impression in business circles. The sea steamers do not go farther than the mouth of the river Yenesei and the river fleet meets the steamers and thus produces direct communication with Central Siberia, resulting in an exchange of Siberian raw goods being imported into English markets. The fact of the Siberian Cooperative Society having acquired its own steamer is proof of the success of the enterprise and the existance of the river fleets and their success in the undertaking renders all doubt groundless and serves as the best guarantee that the sea route will be utilised for the benefit of the Siberian population and not usurped by private companies.



Trade booms in these Shanghai shops when the Chinese craftsman has the steel sheets of the United States Steel Products Company to work with.

Catering to the World's Steel Requirements

The practical Chinese, skilled in handicraft, finds the steel sheets of the United States Steel Products Company a great boon in his business.

The turbaned Hindu trader must have nails in small packages to offer to the patrons of his thriving bazaar—and he cries the virtues of seven-pound packages brought right to his hand by the United States Steel Products Company.

The British carpenter requires an oval nail and the United States Steel Products Company supplies his needs accordingly. Fence wires in some climates corrode quickly—a heavily varnished rust proof quality much in demand in South America is exported to meet their requirements by the United States Steel Products Company.

Many products, never sold in the United States, are made by the Companies exporting through the United States Steel Products Company, and delivered for foreign consumption.

From a tack to a skyscraper, no detail is too minute—no undertaking too colossal for this service reaching to the ends of the earth.

Distributors Abroad for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

ILLINOIS STEEL CO.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.

THE LORAIN STEEL CO.

AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.

NATIONAL TUBE CO.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.

MINNESOTA STEEL CO.

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

The United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

PEKING OFFICE: NO. 22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: UNION BUILDING—1 CANTON ROAD.

TOKYO OFFICE: NO. 19 NAKADORI, MARUNOUCHI.

26-273

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up.....U. S. $ 5,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,504,980

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
LYONS	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall. *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

26-274

Who's Who in China

Mr. Fan Chiu-pah
方 澈 伯

Mr. Fan Chiu-pah, the popular vice-chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who is in charge of the affairs of the chamber during the absence on sick leave of the chairman, Mr. Sung Hang-chang, was born in 1884 at Tsenghai, Chekiang, in one of the best known families. His grandfather, Mr. Fan Hsin-tsai, was one of the foremost merchants in Shanghai in the early days of the Settlement, having made his fortune in tea and silk. His name appeared quite frequently in the historical records of the "model settlement."

Mr. Fan's father, Mr. Fan Chi-ling, was a Master of Arts under the Manchu Regime, being successful in passing the second series of the literary examinations, but he died at an early age.

Assuming the heavy responsibilities of the chief of a big family, Mr. Fan managed the affairs of the household in an excellent manner, devoting his energies and time to financial and banking activities in Shanghai as well as in Ningpo.

When the Manchu Dynasty abolished the literary examinations and established schools for the education of young men, Mr. Fan subscribed over one hundred thousand dollars towards the organizations of the Pei Yu School in Tsenghai. He was then 23 years old, and he was appointed principal. After three years' service in this school, he became the principal of Chihai School in Ningpo, at the same time serving as member of the Educational Council of the City Administrative Council, and of the Advisory Board and as chairman of the Self-Government Society.

Not satisfied with his educational qualifications, Mr. Fan took a course in law in the Cheng Chow Law School of Shanghai, from which institution he graduated in 1917.

Mr. Fan was also promoter of the establishment of the Ningpo Association, the Ningpo Guild, and the

LIKE A
LANDMARK
DIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE
THE
"CAPSTAN"
LABEL
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN
TO
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.Wills
Bristol & London
50 Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol&London
M SIZE
Registered Trade Mark
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Ningpo Hospital, of which he is still serving as director. In 1918, he was appointed manager of the Tung Lu Bank, Shanghai, serving also as chief of the Arbitration Board of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a director of the chamber.

In 1920, Mr. Fan was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Shanghai Mint and of the Shanghai Bankers' Association. In the following year, he was made a director of the Ningpo-Shaohsing Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and of the Chinese Merchants' Stock Exchange. In 1922, he was elected vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber and of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. It was in this year that he organized the Ta Yu Yu Oil Factory of which he is one of the directors.

This year, Mr. Fan, assumed his office as manager of the Nantao branch of the Commercial Bank of China and director of the Hung An Steamship Company.

J. H.

Mr. L. T. Yuan
袁履登

Mr. L. T. Yuan, one of the most popular members of the Chinese community in Shanghai, is truly a self-made man. Born in a family of modest means in the year 1879 in Ningpo, he had to struggle hard to obtain his education, which he began in a mission school in this city at an early age.

After making excellent records while receiving his preliminary education, he was supported and sent by the United Methodist Mission of Ningpo to St. John's University, Shanghai, where he was graduated in the year 1904. He then returned to Ningpo to serve the above-mentioned Mission as the vice-principal and Head Master in the English Methodist College and residing Pastor of one of the chapels of the Mission for a period of eight years.

During the first revolution he was appointed by the Military government of Ningpo as the deputy-chief of Foreign Affairs and Communications.

In 1912, he joined the staff of the Hankow-Canton-Szechuen Railway which position he resigned shortly before the second revolution. Then he joined the Commercial Press of Shanghai. From 1914 to the present he has devoted his time partly to commercial interests and partly to public welfare of the country. He was invited by the board of directors of the Ningpo-Shaohsing Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of Shanghai in the autumn of 1921 to succeed Y. J. Zah as the general manager of the company.

Besides his regular work, Mr. Yuan is serving as director of the following public bodies of Shanghai: General Chamber of Commerce, the Ningpo Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the World's Students' Federation, the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Committee, the Chinese Anti-Kidnapping Society, and the Chinese Rate-Payers' Association.

Recently he has been elected to serve as a member of the Chinese Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

J. H.

Report of American Chamber of Commerce Well Received at Home

Several thousand copies of the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, dealing largely with conditions in China, which was issued on June 29, were mailed to chambers of commerce and other organizations in the United States. That the report was well received and accomplished considerable in arousing the interest of American commercial organizations and business houses in all parts of the United States is indicated in letters which the Chamber, has received in the last few weeks.

Extracts from a number of these letters have been supplied to the *Review* by D. J Lewis, secretary of the Chamber and appear herewith:

General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Armies: "From a hasty perusal, the report appears to contain considerable valuable information regarding present-day conditions and requirements in China and I shall be interested in going over it carefully at a favorable opportunity."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Chamber of Commerce: "Permit us to congratulate your organization upon its fine achievement as indicated from what I have gathered from the report."

Jeremiah W. Jenks, Alexander Hamilton Institute, N. Y: I am very glad to have your annual report. As you know my interest in China is very great and I wish to keep continually in touch with the situation."

Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, N. Y.:"—the information contained in your annual report has been very interesting and helpful."

Addison T. Smith, Member of Congress from Idaho: "I assure you the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will receive my careful attention."

Lawrence and Company, New York City: "We have read the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai with great interest and especially the recommendations contained therein regarding U. S. governmental policy and we think well of them. Please place our name on your list to receive any further information regarding conditions in your territory."

Cleveland Tractor Company, Cleveland, Ohio: While the market for our product in China will be very limited at least for the next few years, we are deeply interested in political and industrial developments in that country and are particularly interested in the good work your association is doing for the benefit of American manufacturers."

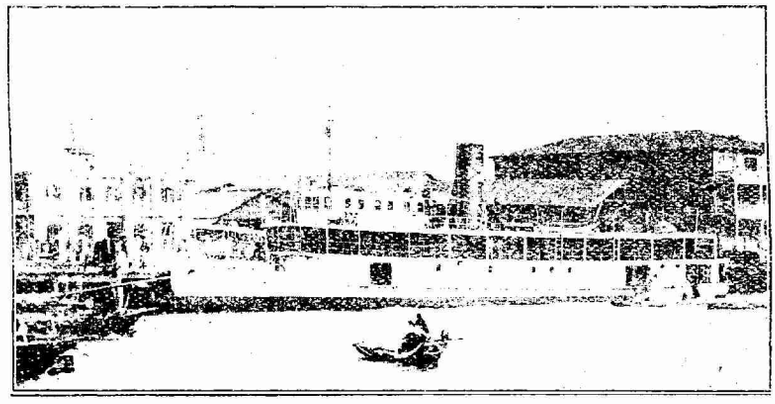
Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, foreign editor, New York Commercial: "I have read the report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai with interest and I shall write an editorial regarding its contents. As you may know I have always spoken in the most favorable terms of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and shall continue to do so."

Standard Conveyor Company, St. Paul, Minn: "The bulletin contains a very great deal of valuable information which can be used to good advantage in our foreign department."

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamers, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze Service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese Interests.

Length	150 feet
Draft (loaded)	5 feet
Speed	14.3 knots

Accommodations for first, second and third class passengers.

Cable Address: SINODOCK **Telephone: C—1676 C—1678**

The Port Commission of Portland, Oregon: "I find the information contained in this report is of considerable value to me in my work of building up the import and export gateway of the Port of Portland, in this Eastern territory, and will be pleased to receive any subsequent reports as they be issued."

The Bridgeport Screw Company, Bridgeport, Conn: "We know the information in your annual report will be of great value to us and we will later write you our comments thereon."

Saint Louis Machine Tool Company, St. Louis, Mo: "Your annual report has had our consideration and will use what influence we have for legislation beneficial to American trade in China."

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Chicago: "It is so difficult for us in the United States to secure news from China which we can feel is authentic that anything which is published in China and comes direct from an American source in the Far East is doubly appreciated."

Newark Museum Association, Newark, N. J: "We appreciate the difficulties under which you are at present laboring and thank you for the copy of the annual report of your organization."

The foregoing are but a few of the dozens of acknowledgments and comments which the Chamber of Commerce has received from business houses and chambers of commerce in the United States, and in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, indicates the value of the class of literature pertaining to conditions in China which the American Chamber has been sending to America.

Men and Events

F. D. Seymour, of Dodge and Seymour, New York arrived in Shanghai last week on a business trip. Mr. Seymour is stopping at the Astor House.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs J. B. Sawyer at the Victoria Nursing Home, on October 9. Mr. Sawyer is American Consul, the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai.

A daughter, Elizabeth Elliott, was born to Lt. and Mrs Lamb, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on October 5. Mrs. Lamb is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller. Dr. Miller was in charge of the American Red Cross unit in Japan doing relief work.

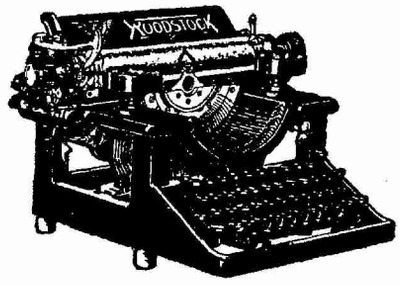
The official opening of the newly built Navy Y. M. C. A. at the corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, took place on Wednesday, October 10. On Friday evening the Navy Y was the scene of a reception to the officers and sailors of the warships in port.

The official opening of the Cantonese Merchants' Hospital in Shanghai took place on Friday, October 12, at North Honan and Tien Tung An Roads, Northern district. A reception was held at 4 o'clock, following which an address was made by Chun Bing Him, president.

According to L. T. Kenake, formerly U. S. Postal Superintendent in Shanghai, a small block of the black, 2-cent stamps issued by the U. S. Post Office Department in commemoration of the death of President Harding. Washington D. C., arrived here recently. The stamps bear a bust of the late President.

Between October 8 and 11, three American admirals were registered at the Palace Hotel—Admiral E. A. Anderson, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, who is being relieved by Admiral Thomas Washington, recently arrived from Washington D.C., and Admiral W. W. Phelps who is in Command of the Yangste patrol.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the Plague Service Bureau, has recently returned from Singapore where he attended the Far Eastern Medical Conference. Dr. Wu departed for Japan shortly after arrival here, to attend the centenary on October 11, of the Dutch doctor Liebold, who first introduced Western medicine into Japan.



Standardize with
The WOODSTOCK

For uninterrupted service — for hard work--for high-class typewriting: standardize on The Woodstock. Its sturdy, rigid, and durable frame and its simplicity of construction unite in making this typewriter THE ONE you can depend upon for faithful service *every day* for many years. Ask for a demonstration of the WOODSTOCK today.

Business Equipment Corporation
83 Szechuen Road Tel. C-83

PUNG WO

Also Known as

Mah Chang	Mah Cheuk
Mah Jongg	Mah Juck
Mah Diao	Pung Chow
Mah Choh	Pe Ling

Game of a Hundred Intelligences
The Royal Game of China
A Game for Young and Old

Largest Manufacturer of Chinese Dominoes

PUNG WO
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
3 Canton Road, Shanghai
General Agents
Mei Ren Co., Inc.

26-278

Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and superintendent of Customs, Nanking, who was mainly instrumental in effecting the release of the foreign and Chinese captives at Paotzuku (Lincheng), arrived in Shanghai last week to recuperate, following a serious attack of dysentery. Mr. Wen is a patient at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon.

The Shanghai Total Abstinence League and the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union held a united social gathering in the Union Church Lecture Hall on Thursday, October 18, at 4:30 o'clock. Tea was followed by two addresses. A bulletin has recently been issued containing literature on the drug action of alcohol, compiled by the Shanghai Total Abstinence League.

Nathaniel R. Stewart has been appointed Consul-General at Yokohama, in succession to Mr. Kirjassoff, who was killed in the Japan earthquake, and has recently arrived from America to take over his new post. Nelson T. Johnson, Consul-at-large in the Orient, who has been doing work in connection with the Japan earthquake is expected to return to Shanghai to continue his work in connection with the inspection of offices in the Far East.

Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, who did the best work of any Chinese official towards effecting the release of the Chinese and foreign captives at Paotzuku (Lincheng), has been mentioned as the next Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Mr. Wen, who is now seriously ill at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium in Shanghai, was last year gazetted as a Minister awaiting appointment. He was recently made an honorary member of the Union Club of China.

The South China Development Syndicate, Ltd., of No. 2 Rector Street, New York, has been given a concession to operate the Chinese government mint at Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, generalissimo of the Southern army. The South China Development Syndicate, Ltd., is now organizing a as special China, Trade Act Corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000,000, of which amount $700,000 has already been pledged. Benton C. Bird, of New York is president of the South China Development Syndicate.

Regarding the Newark Exhibit of Things Chinese at Newark, N. J., further articles have been packed and shipped recently by Commissions of Yunnanfu Industries, according to information received by the Assistant Trade Commissioner in Shanghai. Some of the articles which have been sent include, photographs from various schools in China showing their work and line of industries, boy scout organizations, samples of paintings, cushions, coal, tea leaves, fancy colored porcelain vase, ancient arm chair, bronzes, and silks.

The associated American Chambers of Commerce in China will meet for its annual conference in Shanghai on October 16 and 17, to discuss questions relative to American commercial interests in China. Those attending as delegates from outports include, F. J. Deane of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Peking delegate; Myron Simon, of the China and Java Export Company, Tientsin delegate. Delegates will also come from Harbin and Hankow. Those representing the Shanghai Chamber include, J. Harold Dollar, Captain W. I. Eisler, V. G. Lyman, H. A. Wiley, H. B. Lane, J. B. Powell and N. H. Kennedy.

An issue recently decided in Tientsin was that women are eligible to membership in the newly formed American Association of Tientsin. The issue caused much discussion as the debate ran all the way through constitutional and parliamentary law, intrepretation of written documents, powers of executive committees, corrections of clerical errors and the gender of personal pronouns. F. F. Spielman was elected president of this organization, and C. J. Donnell, vice-president. S. S. Richards, secretary; Bruce Smith, treasurer; A. O. Long. R. D. Goodrich, C. A. Staley, C. Seymour, M. Simon, J. H. Brett, and W. G. Robinson, members of executive committee.

The Shanghai Tutorial and Technical Institute, No. 1 Broadway, Shanghai, has recently issued a prospectus. John P. Jones, principal of the Institute, is a graduate of Glasgow University, in mining engineering, and has had more than twelve years of successful experience in tutoring for university and professional examinations and believes that the institute will supply a want in Shanghai. In general, the institute will aim to provide expert tuition in any and every subject for examination whatsoever, and the principal looks forward with confidence for its success. The institution will also afford special preparation, by means of oral tuition, in evening classes for: various university entrance examinations; for London University Degree Examination; for professional examinations; for engineering apprentices, and Board of Trade certificates; and for commercial courses.

CHOP OF $ QUALITY

OREGON PINE

From the Forest

To the Consumer

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

BRANCH ORIENTAL OFFICES

HANKOW — TIENTSIN — PEKING — NANKING — KOBE — HONGKONG — MANILA — SINGAPORE
ICHANG — CHUNGKING — CALCUTTA

26-279

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

Capital, Fully Paid.....G. $4,000,000

An American bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

HEAD OFFICE: 35 Broadway, NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT

SHANGHAI

G. A. TISDALL *General Manager in the Orient*

R. BUCHAN *Manager*

Corner of Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads

Telephone Central 1324

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash *unregistered* War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI	HANKOW	YOKOHAMA
CANTON	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	PEKING	SAN FRANCISCO

News from North China

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed Li Chia-ao, formerly the Tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as the first Chinese diplomatic representative to Moscow.

Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, gave two concerts at the Peking Pavilion, October 3 and 5, receiving much praise from a number of English newspapers.

The government several days ago instructed Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to Paris, to attend the International Communications Conference which will be held in Paris this year.

The Tientsin Women's Club, being an amalgamation of the Tientsin Mothers' Club, the Women's Social Service Club and the Music Study Club, held its first meeting October 4, and officers were elected.

The government has asked Dr. C. C. Wang, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to participate in the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations. Dr. Wang replied that he would accept the offer as soon as he recovered from his present illness.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, called on Dr. Wellington Koo October 2, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and lodged a second protest regarding the *Yiyang Maru* incident. Dr. Koo assured Mr. Yoshizawa of a successful solution.

More than one thousand persons, it is said, were present at the fancy dress ball held last Saturday in the Waichiaopu under the auspices of Madame Wellington Koo. The affair netted about $10,000 which will be devoted to Japan relief purposes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs telegraphed to the provincial authorities to the effect that the purchase of land and opening of shops by foreigners outside the concessions is a violation of the treaty stipulations and shall hereafter be prohibited.

Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy to Peking, recently called on the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, and proposed negotiation for the resumption of the Russian-Japanese relationships. Mr. Yoshizawa has referred the proposal to his home government.

It was announced on Monday that the Waichiaopu has prepared the credentials for Dr. C. T. Wang as special plenipotentiary envoy entrusted with the conduct of negotiations with the Soviet representative, Mr. Karakhan, to settle the Sino-Russian affairs.

Professor William Carey Jones, father of Mrs. W. R. Peck of the American Legation in Peking, died suddenly October 2 at Mrs. Peck's home in the Legation, following a paralytic stroke. Dr. Jones was of 2625 Benvenue Avenue, Berkley, Cal. and formerly the Dean of the Graduates' School of the University of California.

Following the protest of the British Minister on the kidnapping of two British missionary women in Honan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a senior clerk to the locality where the incident occurred to make investigations into the case and Marshal Tsao Kun has also instructed Gen. Wu Pei-fu to effect the rescue of the two missionary women.

The provincial Assembly of Shantung and a number of other public bodies of the province recently telegraphed the government demanding an explanation of the prevailing report that the Ministry of Finance is negotiating for the transfer of Tsingtao to a certain Japanese association. Both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance have denied any knowledge of it.

Another presidential election was held Friday. Marshal Tsao Kun was elected President of China by 480 votes out of 590. Dr. Sun Yat Sen received 33 votes; General Tang Chi-yao, 20: Tsen Chun-hsuan, 8; Tuan Ch-jui, 7; Wu Pei-fu, 5; Chang Tso-lin, 1. A number of prominent foreigners were present including Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister, and other foreign representatives. All members of the governing cabinet were also present.

The Diplomatic Corps appointed a committee of seven ministers for the drafting of a reply to the Chinese note relating to the Lincheng demands of the Corps. The reply was soon drafted and was presented to Dr. Wellington Koo at the Foreign Office on October 4 personally by M. de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. This counter reply insisted on its original terms and refused to consider the Chinese note.

The American Association of Tientsin held a meeting October 1 in Gorden Hall, Tientsin, and after much discussion, it was resolved that women are eligible to membership of the association. Officers of the association were also elected as follows: F. F. Spielman, president; C. J. Donnell, vice-president; S. S. Richman, secretary; Bruce Smith, treasurer; A. O. Long, R. D. Goodrich, C. A. Staley, C. Seymour, M. Simon, J. H. Brett and W. G. Robinson, members of the executive committee.

News from Central China

The peace parley in Changsha has proved unsuccessful, and Kuomintang forces under General Tsai Chu-yu are enveloping the city from outside.

Brig. Gen. Conner and Mrs. Conner left Hankow last Monday on their return home to Tientsin after a trip through the upper stretches of the Yangtze.

Feng Yung, managing director of the Hankow office of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is celebrating his birthday during the week end in the Kinhan building in the French Concession.

The local Japanese Consul-General has received a remittance of $721 from Chengchow which represents the collections for the Earthquake Relief Fund being raised there among the Japanese.

The Cabinet has decided to authorise Hupeh and Kiangsi to organize joint forces for safe-guarding the Yangtze Valley with Tuchun Hsian as the Commander in chief and Tuli Tsai the second-in-command.

Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will be at home between 12 and 1 p. m. to Consular representatives and friends of all nationalities on October Tenth, the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

In view of the recent capture of two British ladies by bandits at Sihwa, General Hsiao Yao-nan has issued instructions to all magistrates and commanders along the Kinhan railway to afford effective protection to foreign missions and mis sionaries.

Kiang Hwa-bun, who is commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate the *Iyang Maru* affair at Fowchow, passed through here last Tuesday on his way to Szechuan. Mr Kiang went to Fowchow immediately to start his investigation.

The Wuhan delegation of Y. M. C. A. secretaries and members for the Canton Conference left tonight for Shanghai. The party included the Rev. T. K. Hu, Dr. E. L. Hall, P. W. Mills, Wm. E. Stewart, Gunson Hoh, Sung Yu-hai and Yang Wen-chien.

SHOOTING SEASON IS NEAR!!!

Look over your outfit and see what is needed.
THEN SEE US.

Complete line of hunting accessories, and
REMINGTON GAME LOADS,

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

TOURIST SHOPPING GUIDE

Mail Orders Promptly Attended

The Shanghai Lace House
HIP SENG Co.
21 Nanking Road
Designers and Manufacturers
LACES and ART EMBROIDERIES
QUALITY-without the penalty of a High Price

FURS & SILKS
LAOU KIU CHWANG
128P Nanking Road

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BEST FOR SILKS
LAOU KIU LUEN
P424 Nanking Road

CHINA HANDWORK CO.
Drawn-work, Embroidery, Silk Goods, Laces, Mandarin Costumes, Novelties
17 Nanking Road
(next to Watson's Dispensary)

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY
Supplies, Developing Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture
BURR PHOTO CO.
9 Broadway
Opposite Astor House

JEWELRY & CURIOS
Diamonds, Pearls, Jades, Wrist Watches
TUCK CHANG & CO.
67 Broadway

Color Cross-stitch, Embroidery, Swatow Drawn-work, Laces and Beads
CHI CHANG CO.
1297 Broadway

HAND-MADE DRAWN-WORK
LACES, EMBROIDERIES
SENG CHUN & CO.
A1295 Broadway

26-281

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.
Cable:
FREYN
Chicago

London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster
Cable:
VILVALLE
London

Advertising that Gets You Buyers

There are thousands of foreigners and English-speaking Chinese scattered throughout the interior of China.

The aggregate of their buying power is tremendous and well worth the consideration of far-sighted business men looking for extension of their sales in China.

The most effective and economical way to sell your products to them is through persistent and well-organized advertising through the newspaper they read and like,

The Independent News

Every day: Daily & Sunday

PETER S. JOWE
Publisher & Editor

BRUNO SCHWARTZ
Business Manager

25-B Rue Dautremer, Hankow

Specimen Copies Sent Upon Request

26-282

The first regular meeting of the American Woman's Club was held last Wednesday in Union Church Hall at three o'clock. The program was in the hands of the study department, and S. P. Gracey read a paper of "Industries for the Feeding of the Present Day Public."

The report that Wu Pei-fu will remove his headquarters from Loyang to Hankow is absolutely without foundation. Information from official source is to the effect that it is a misunderstanding of the establishment of the Commander-in-Chief's office for the proposed Hunan expedition.

Wm. R. Stewart, secretary of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A., spoke on "Mongolia and Its People," at the first session of the season in the Literary Guild Hall last Friday with Dr. Aird in the chair. The lecture was very interesting and was assisted by the screening of a number of lantern slides.

The united forces of Shensi and Honan bandits are planning a coup along the Kinhan line in Honan, the chief bandit being ex-General Chao Chieh who was dismissed from the Honan Tuchunship. Wu Pei-fu is reported to have despatched the 48th Brigade of the 24th Division for their suppression.

A. G. Schlueter, father of W. L. Schlueter, manager of the Texas Company in Hankow, arrived here recently on the *Loongwo*. A trip through the upper Yangtze River and the Gorges is in prospect for Mr. Schlueter, and he will remain in China for about six weeks before returning home to America.

Under the auspices of the two Japanese newspapers in Hankow, a motion picture show was held last night at the Taisho Hall. The films screened show the devastated parts of Japan and remnants of the wrecks in the principal cities. The show was continued for two succeeding nights.

S. Takahashi, local manager of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., who has just returned to Hankow from a recent trip to Japan, was invited by the Japanese Women's Club to give an address on his experiences through the earthquake devastated area in Japan. The address was held in the Japanese Club.

Rev. Edwin A. Beck, of the U. S. Reformed Church Mission at Yochow, passed through Hankow enroute to Peking where he will meet Dr. and Mrs. George Richards, of Franklin and Marshall Seminary of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Dr. Richards has arrived in Peking recently and will visit the Mission at Yochow.

Verne Clair, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation at Hankow, returned this week after a rather extended vacation. Mr. Clair originally went to Tsingtao for a month's holiday, and on his way back, was sent to Japan to ascertain the condition of the Asia Bank's interests there immediately after the earthquake.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has been divided into seven sections put in charge of the Provincial authorities of Hupeh, Honan and Chihli with a view to insuring protection and safety of travel. The Wuchang Tuchun has been in communication with Tuchun Chang Kaifengfu on the question of cooperative efforts in protecting the line.

Several organizations in Changsha including the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association of Hunan have started a peace movement with a view to averting the impending war in Hunan. Telegrams of appeals have been sent to Wu Pei-fu asking him not to complicate the Hunan situation by taking side with either of the conflicting parties.

Dr. Robert F. Francis, director of the St. Columban's Mission Hospital of Hanyang, returned to Hankow after having made a trip to Shanghai. Dr. Francis, together with other physicians in Shanghai who were ready to given up their private practise and engage in relief work in Japan, found to their regret that the Japanese government had issued orders that no physicians would be allowed to land in Japan.

E. Palmer and the party of engineers of the Yangtze River Commission arrived from Shanghai last Wednesday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and left the same night at 10 o'clock for Chungking per *s. s. Tungting*. The party included V. K. Ting, S. L. Yang, Yang Pao Ling, T. C. Shoung, G. G. Stroeble, Z. Y. Chow, F. W. Maze, Mr. Carrel, Sung Ping Whang, Mr. Palmer, H. Von Heidenstam, and Mr. Van der Veen.

The incoming train of the Canton-Hankow Railway was derailed at Wulipaion September 2 at night. The locomotive was braked when the foreman saw the danger of the train dashing toward a trackless section of the railway, as the bandits had taken the rail off with the intention of making trouble. Fortunately this was done in time to save the cars attached to the locomotive, and hence no damage was done to the passengers. It is also reported that when the train was stopped the bandits on the mountains fired on the detained train and then dispersed.

News from South China

A three-day charity fair was held in the first Canton public garden, September 24-26, for the benefit of Japanese Relief in Canton. The leading officials and the Japanese returned students were most active workers in the affair and the public in general supported the committee in charge. This was, however, only one of the many affairs arranged to expand the fund.

The restaurants, and butcheries handling mutton for sale, and the fire-crackers shop in Canton and vicinity have gone on strike, suspending their business as an act of protest against the government levy of special war taxes on their trade. The hotel keepers are considering following the movement, unless the special extra-charges of 20 percent on hotel bills are modified or repealed.

Colonel Yang Sin-yat and a score of other officers and men of the aviation corps of the Constitutionalist Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were killed on the East River September 20, when the motorboat on which they were transporting explosives to the eastern front to attack Waichow exploded. Colonel Yang was a Honolulu boy and educated also in the United States, where he had a course in aviation. Mr. Yang In, Colonel Yang's father, was one time a prominent Chinese merchant in Honolulu.

A fine of $40,000 and a loan of $60,000 is being asked of the customs brokers in Canton by the Canton authorities. Some of the brokers have been accused of being parties to the under-valuation of imports in their invoices submitted to the customs authorities. So far the brokers have failed to pay the fine or the loan, stating that this is another excuse for dragging war funds from the people without their free will and consent. Of course, they dare not so intimate themselves, when negotiating with the present regime, but let them down slowly.

T. T. Cheng, formerly managing-director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and recently convicted of embezzlement of public funds to the extent of $3,800,000 and sentenced to capital punishment by a special court-martial of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been pardoned by the Generalissimo. Since Mr. Cheng's departure for Hongkong upon his release September 20, no statement has been available as to the truth of the report that he had to contribute about $450,000 to a special war subscription fund before favorable action was taken toward his freedom.

Fighting in the eastern front around Waichow, Kwangtung, is still progressing, and neither Dr. Sun Yat-sen nor Chen Chiung-ming may claim any greater advantage than an equal chance. Dr. Sun is concentrating his whole energy there and personally directing the operations of his forces. It is understood that the Generalissimo will play his last stake there. For the time being, both the West and the North River districts of Kwangtung are free of dangerous enemies except those within the circle of Dr. Sun himself. The Yunnanese, nominally loyal to Dr. Sun, have occupied Kaukong and Yimpo territory, not supposed to be within the defense area of these mercenary non-Cantonese troops. The inhabitants are always suspicious of the Yunnanese coming to their districts for no other better reason than the defense of the locality which has its own town guards or village corps.

H. W.

Canton, September 25, 1923.

American Oriental Bank Branch Opened at Tientsin October 12

The third branch of the American Oriental Banking Corporation was opened for business at Tientsin on October 12. F. J. Raven, president of the bank, and C. V. Starr, general manager of the American Asiatic Underwriters, left Shanghai on the evening of the 9th to attend the opening ceremonies. These began on the Chinese National holiday, October 10, when a reception and banquet were given Chinese officials and friends. The bank is situated in the Raven property on Avenue de France. E. Wampner, cashier of the Shanghai office, is to manage the branch. The Tientsin branch is being opened to extend to the already numerous clients of the bank in North China the same personal service which has proved the keynote of the bank's success since its organization.

The Week in the Far East

(From the week ending, October 3, to Wednesday, October 10.)

While the prolongation of the election of a President for the Chinese Republic was termed a national disgrace, now much apprehension is felt over the outcome of the results of the election which took place in Peking on Friday, October 5, when Marshal Tsao Kun of Paotingfu was elected sixth president (fifth if one takes General Li Yuan-hung's two periods as a single term) of the Chinese Republic, by 480 votes out of a total of 590 cast. This is by far the outstanding news development during the week under review. Peking was much astir and radiant over the coming event and, while there was ample excitement, still the day passed without any disruption to order. From information gained concerning Japan's condition following the disaster which occurred on September 1, it seems that from the Powers governing the country to the business firms and far-reaching private organizations she is making a rapid recovery to normal condition. In the Philippines much interest is still maintained and confusion felt over the political war on General Wood.

Some Press Comments on Tsao Kun as President

While the election of Tsao Kun to President of the Chinese Republic was a foregone conclusion, still there was much astonishment felt over the large number of votes issued in his favor on election day. His foremost contemporary was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who obtained only as many as thirty-three votes, while a dozen or more candidates for the office held between them only some fifty votes. Those who received scattered votes were: Tsao Kun, Sun Yat-sen, Tang Chi-yao, Tsen Chun-suan, Tuan Chi-jui, Wu Pei-fu, Lu Yung-ting, Li Lieh-chun, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tan Yen-kai, Chang Tso-lin, Chang Sha-tseng, Wu Ching-lien, and Wang Chia-hsiang.

Marshal Tsao Kun upon assumption of office is keenly aware of the many eyes fastened on every move and mandate he issues. As for the policy he plans to follow with regard to setting China's house in order, it is hard at this early date to say. The *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) in commenting on the presidential election made a few remarks in this connection also:

"The ever-increasing burden of debt, the swollen armies, the inordinately overstaffed ministries, the failure of the provincial authorities to make their matricular contributions, and the frequent interception of funds destined for Peking by local military officers, whose will no civilian official dare gainsay, present a problem that only the most powerful central Government can tackle with any hope of success and, it will be extremely interesting to see whether President Tsao Kun has the necessary strength to deal with this problem effectively. His friends claim for him that he enjoys the loyal support of the military governors of eleven provinces. If this be so it remains to be seen whether the President's control of these provinces is so complete as to result in their making their due contributions to Peking without deductions, and then it remains to be ascertained by actual experiment whether the contributions so made will enable the Ministry of Finance not merely to balance its budget but to meet the national obligations, both domestic and foreign, with which successive governments have saddled it. The extent of the new Persident's control over provinces professing loyalty to him is only part of a larger problem, the problem of the re-unification of the whole country."

The Peking *Leader* editorially writes that the form of electing Tsao Kun as president has been gone through with—with the result that was inevitable if ever the necessary number of Parliamentarians could be gotten together and could be made to feel sufficiently sure that they would actually get the remuneration promised them for putting him into office.

"But along with the perquisites of the Presidency, Tsao and those behind him have assumed certain very definite responsibilities. Nobody much cares whether Tsao is President or not—or whether there is a President for that matter—unless there is going to be real improvement in the condition of the country. But by seizing this job, Tsao and his followers have taken on themselves the burden of bringing about such improvement.

Tsao probably will issue telegrams to the effect that he is entirely unqualified for the Presidency, but that in response to the demand from the people he will endeavor to do his best. He has a chance to prove whether he is qualified or not, and to show whether he really means to help China or is seeking only enrichment for himself and those behind him. But the people of China are distinctly waiting for constructive achievement.

The Best Books of the Most Seasonable Game.

ADVANCED GOLF; or Hints and Instructions for Progressive Players. with a Frontispiece in Photogravure and 87 photographs and Diagrams Seventh Edition. 9.00

THE COMPLETE GOLFER. By Harry Vardon. With 64 Photographs and Diagrams. Nineteenth Edition.
In this well-known book the author gives detailed advice upon playing every different stroke in the game and the great golfer describes the shots which he personally plays. 8.20

HOW TO PLAY GOLF. By Harry Vardon. With 48 illustrations.
In this volume the famous golf champion and most gifted player of his day summarizes all the advances made in the Royal and Ancient Game. The push-shot and play in the wind come in for special attention. 3.60

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GOLF. By Leslie Schon. The author of this book has examined the mental side from the point of view of the player, and his whole aim is to assist and interest both expert and novice. 3.25

THE SCIENCE OF GOLF; A study in movement. By P. Fowlie. The author set to work with an open mind, to find out for himself how golf was played. He has watched great golfers and recorded what he saw. Some of his generalizations may be found to be very startling. 3.25

GOLF DO'S AND DON'TS By Stancliffe 1.70

QUICK CUTS TO GOOD GOLF. By Stanclife. 1.70

THE GOLFING SWING. By Burnham Hare. 1.70

THE SECRET OF GOLF FOR OCCASIONAL PLAYERS. By A. Veteran 1.30

GOLF CLUBS AND HOW TO USE THEM. By Edward Ray. 1.30

DRIVING, APPROACHING AND PUTTING. By Edward Ray. 1.30

Sold by

Edward Evans & Sons, Limited.

30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai 107 Victoria Road, Tsentsin

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

1B Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

Cable address—SOLANO

26-284

"He can furnish this proof, and in furnishing it go far to wipe out the memory of many of his past deeds, if he will (1) take immediate and vigorous steps to put down the brigands, and otherwise to bring order, within the provinces which he and his crowd already control, (2) take drastic measures to stop the gross misuse of the Government revenues in this same territory, (3) make no attempt to extend his party's influence beyond the provinces now more or less completely in its sphere of influence until after he has put this region in good order. If he does a good job at cleaning up his own front yard, then the people of China will be ready to listen to talk about moving his fence further afield. But unless he cleans up his own yard first, he will find fence moving extremely difficult."

"For months the question of the supreme moment in this political life in Peking has been whether Tsao Kun would finally be elected president, writes the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, a day previous to the election in the Capital. Those who have accomplished the prodigious labors of the past few months might have been forgiven if the personage in whose behalf they are ostensibly working was worthy of it, if he were gifted with qualities of administration and statesmanship commensurate with the zealous energy lavished upon the campaign to ensure his succession to the presidency, and if he and his followers genuinely believed that the people of" China were in need of his services as the Head of the State.

"But it is not because Tsao Kun is a superman or a super-patriot that they have labored to promote him. They know him—none better—for the very ordinary man that he is in the equipment of courage and ability he brings to the great position he seeks. And they know having proved it by experience, how smoothly they may prosecute their own selfish desires under the complacent protection of their nominal chief. What they do not appear to grasp is that their success in this adventure will be the beginning of their downfall, and that they are rushing to destruction. Even now those who watch with disinterested gaze the amazing way in which the road to the Presidential Palace is being cleared are estimating how long Tsao Kun's tenure of office will be. Six months, or at most a year, they give him. And among foreigners especially there is absolute wonderment why the Super-Tuchun of the three Provinces should be so weary of his prideful pleasances in the park at Paotingfu which bears such expansive witness to the security and prosperity of his position there, and should look so longingly on the Presidential Palace, where only Yuan ruled, and Feng Kuo-chang, Hsu Shih-chang, and Li Yuan-hung were titled puppets."

Now that Marshal Tsao Kun is elected, it is to be hoped that the suspense and confusion will be brought to an end, and this is especially important in view of the fact that China is at present in a very grave situation, both in foreign and domestic affairs, is the remark passed by the Peking *Daily News*.

"While the honor is great, the responsibility, which the president elect will have to shoulder, is also great. In fact at no time in the life of the republic has the country been in a greater need for a responsible head. The country now looks to the new president to do what he can to compose the differences that have separated the country, and to see to it that the constitution that has taken so long to complete is speedily drafted and promulgated, and that the constitution, once adopted, shall be adhered to by all citizens of the land, from the highest to the lowest. This is no easy task. It will require the best of the president elect to accomplish. He will need all the good will and loyal support of all to bring this about."

The *North China Star* (Tientsin) comments in the following manner on the election of Tsao Kun to the presidency:

"The whole long campaign was a game of politics, played in China in the Chinese way, and the Chihli Party won. One of the most elemental rules of the game of practical politics where balloting of any kind is concerned is for the losing party to adopt a watchful waiting attitude to see whether the victorious party is able to use the power it has obtained in a manner that will assure its retention of office. The Chihli Party has now assumed control over the central government of this country and the only fair, just and patriotic thing for the other parties in China to do is to give President Tsao Kun and those who have supported him so loyally a chance to see what they can do. President Tsao assumes tremendous responsibilities and it would be a difficult task for the greatest man living to attempt any kind of rule over China at the present time with her countless problems, both domestic and foreign, that are crying for solution. No honest purpose of any kind can now be served by putting obstacles in the way of the new President, and by all the rules of the political game as played in a representative form of government, the President is entitled to support even from his most determined opponents in the campaign which has just been finished. China needs a new start and the election of a new President

may give it to her. At all events she is today in a much better position than she was some weeks ago when there was neither a President nor a Cabinet and when a large proportion of the members of Parliament had left Peking. First a Cabinet was formed and, considering all the difficulties that beset it, its record up to the present time is a good one. Slowly but surely the members of Parliament began to return to Peking where they belong, Ex-President Li's secret flight to Shanghai and his attempt to set up a government there ended in a *fiasco*. China struggled along without a President and most of the dire predictions of trouble of all kinds turned out to be false. There has been no civil war. There has been no foreign intervention. There has been no withdrawal of recognition of the Peking Government, even though the Peking Government hardly existed. During all this time there has been much discussion about the "supreme question" as to who should be elected President. This issue has now been settled and Tsao Kun is the duly elected President of the country. He at least controls the Province within which the capital is located and that is much more than could be said of his several predecessors."

A Shanghai paper, the *North China Daily News*, official British organ in China, has the following comment to make on the recent election of a president to the Republic of China:

"Rumour has ever an evil tongue. But it must frankly be said that there is nothing in the records of Parliament to shake the universal belief that its sudden conversion to Tsao Kun's cause was due to bribery alone, and that it spurned his opponents' terms merely because he offered so much more than they did. In any case the illegality of the election is glaring. Whether Marshal Tsao Kun is a monster of ruthless ambition as his enemies aver, or a sufficiently amiable gentleman helpless in the hands of unscrupulous followers, the result is the same. His path to the presidential palace was only cleared by a military *coup* of unblushing effrontery while his election, all China believes, is at last secured after months of bargaining by the venality of wretched creatures whose claim to be members of Parliament is an insult to the nation. It is indeed a sordid tale. On one point, however, it is well to be clear. Whether assailed or ignored, President Tsao in Peking is actually a less potent person than Inspector Tsao in Paotingfu. Then, he was master of his own domain with prestige as leader of a great party. Now, he is merely a bestower of patronage, who will find it a hard job to keep his followers in good temper, while his powers will be just as much as his erstwhile equals the Tuchuns, now his superiors, choose to allow him. There is a pleasing delusion that, with a strong man as President, the Diplomatic Body's representations will stand more of chance of satisfaction."

Lincheng Note Still Hanging Fire

The Committee appointed by the Diplomatic Corps has already drawn up a counternote regarding the Lincheng affair and despatched it to the Waichiaopu in Peking. This draft note, it is understood, has been read and approved by all the ministers interested, and an early settlement is hoped for. The gist of the counter-Note will perhaps be published simultaneously after its receipt at the Waichiaopu. It is assumed that the Note points out and repeats the points brought out by the previous note and refutes the views of the Chinese Note.

Foreign Victims Still in Hands of Bandits

While no late and definite news has been obtained from the foreign women captives who were taken about October 1, by bandits in Honan, it is thought the bandits are fleeing further away while giving out definite information, their way of bargaining, that they will release the captives if given a certain sum of money, namely $10,000 for each captive. The appalling and disheartening feelings in the affair are due to the fact that the military have done nothing to bring about their release. The General at the head of this band of robbers as reported in the press, is a confirmed opium smoker, ex-brigand, and most of his men are ex-brigands from Shensi. They are reported to be 8,000 strong. However, that number is only approximate.

The Customs Revenue

An announcement has been made regarding the customs revenue that it is smaller than the many demands that are to be met and disappointing to those concerned. The report stated "that the net Customs Revenue for September 1923 was less by Taels 400,000 than the net Revenue for September 1922, we are now informed that the Customs net Revenue collection for the first nine months of this year is only about Shanghai Taels 3,000,000 over last year's net collection for the same period, while the cost of the Foreign Loans and of the Indemnity charged on this Revenue, for the first nine months of this year, is Shanghai Taels 6,600,000 more than it was for the corresponding period last year. The increase in the cost of these Foreign obligations for the first nine months of this year, as compared with last year, is therefore twice as large as the increase in the net Revenue collection for the same period."

China, Japan and Russia

While announcements were made during the previous week that parleys between China and Russia were soon to open, recent statements have been made in the Capital refuting this intention. A direct attack on C.T. Wang, who is the Chinese delegate tending to Russian affairs, was made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he sent a telergam to L. M. Karakhan, Envoy of the Soviet Mission to China, upon his arrival in Peking. Dr. Sun assured the Russian delegate of the success wished him particularly in the matter of bringing about formal recognition of the Soviet government. He spoke of the fact that the most difficult trouble lies in the negotiation with a political group which besides being wholly unrepresentative of the Chinese people, has ceased to bear even the simulacrum of a national government and whose diplomacy is in reality guided, more by the wishes and desires of certain Foreign Powers than by the vital interests of China as an independent and sovereign state. In connection with an early conference with Russia, the *Rosta News Agency*, representing the Soviet mission, stated there was no date fixed or any idea of fixing any date for re-opening of a conference between the two countries.

Japan, according to the Japanese press, will soon re-enter negotiations with Russia. Baron Injuin, the Foreign Minister, says their government is desirous of seeing Russo-Japanese Conference re-started and will consider seriously Mr. Karakhan's proposal.

Will There Be Joint Patrol of Yangste River?

"Along with the tension of the situation in the Yangtze Valley involving the safety of foreigners and foreign ships, the proposal for the joint patrol of the Yangtze by the Powers' warships will, it is understood, be again considered, this time more seriously. As repeatedly reported, Japan is opposed to the proposal and it is the U. S. A. and France that are eagerly endeavoring to see the proposal put into realization, as reported by the *Nippon Dempo Service*. As for the reason why the U. S. A. is so earnest over the question, it is rumored that China used to refute the American protests regarding outrages committed on American ships in the Yangtze, by saying that the vessels were suspected of having arms on board, and that the alleged steps were taken in order to stop and examine them. The truth of the rumor is now in the course of investigation. In a word, it is more probable that the joint patrol proposal will not be realized without Japan's approval."

The Japan Earthquake

A significant statement was recently made by Ambassador Hanihara, when addressing the convention of the Red Cross in Japan. He stated that American relief for the Japanese earthquake sufferers may prove more far reaching in effect than the Washington Conference treaties. Japan's acts at the conference and thereafter have proved her sincerity to America. America's acts in the earthquake disaster have revealed her guinine sympathy for Japan and the earthquake has proved to be a sequel to the Washington Conference. Japanese have long memories and will never forget the American sympathy shown in this hour of need. They will bury all thoughts of what some call American aggressiveness in the East and will no longer listen to jingoes, trying to prejudice the public opinion against America.

One of the big problems in Japan in addition to her physical disorder is the mental disorder of the large number of sufferers of the catastrophe. Since the statistics in this connection are hard to get, they will perhaps never be recorded.

Filipino Politicians Going Strong

On October 2, Ramon Fernandez, anti-American administration candidate for senator in the fourth district, won by a comfortable margin. The victory was hailed by Quezon and the Coalitionist party as proof of the support of the people in the fight to have Governor General Wood removed. The newspaper campaign up to the day of the election was vitriolic, but the election itself went off without disorder.

The Democratas, the losing party, demand an investigation of the Million Dollar Independence Fund disbursement. They cite cases where money was given individuals in what they termed reckless fashion. Charles Edward Russell, who wrote a book last year on the Philippines, is supposed to have received Pesos 10,000 from the fund. Specific cases which have been given have been explained by Teodoro Kalaw, a Coalitionist, fairly satisfactorily to the unprejudiced laymen. No man is going to write a book or conduct other propaganda, unless he be rich, without some

recompense, it is claimed. The Democratas, however, say they will try to stop the Independence appropriation for 1924, and let the work be done by volunteers.

The Supreme Court of the Islands upheld the sentence of Manuel Concepcion of the Philippine National Bank, son of the president now in jail, to two years, imprisonment. Four justices voted for and three dissented. A move is on foot to seek executive clemency for young Concepcion. It is claimed that many Americans support the move, feeling that he was but the butt for more astute politicians.

Governor General Wood is not apparently overwhelmed by events, for he finds time to announce through the press that he believes pineapples of exceptional flavor could be grown in the Philippines.

Increased Enrollment in College of Yale in China

The present New Thought movement in China has caused an increase of 78 percent in the number of students enrolled in the College of Yale in China, according to H. H. Vreeland, executive secretary, in his report to the President of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Many more applicants were turned away because of inadequate dormitory and teaching facilities. The trustees have been forced to limit the freshman and sophomore classes to sixty each next year. Nine of the eighteen provinces of China sent representatives to the Middle School during the past year. Most of them are of the wealthy or scholar class, formerly most opposed to the introduction of foreign education. Mr. Vreeland attributes this change of heart to the high standards maintained at the Yale school, the opportunity to study English at first hand, and the lack of student strikes, which have been so common in Chinese schools. In the Middle School last year 87 percent of the pupils were non-Christians. All salaries at Yale in China were raised 25 percent this year on account of greatly increased living costs.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 5.—German Cabinet falls after Socialist split and Dr. Stresemen is charged with forming a new Cabinet.——Details of Anglo-German agreement for payment of pre-war debts owed by Germans to British firms in China are announced.——Death of Charles de Lesseps, administrator of Suez Canal Company, is announced.

October 6.—Fall of German government is described as last parliamentary government in Berlin and strength of Dr. Streseman is gravely doubted in Paris.——Resignation of Ambassador Harvey to Court of St. James, as representative of United States, is effective in January, as also is resignation of Richard W. Child, Ambassador to Italy, effective in November.——Some of largest cotton mills in United States close down on ground of business conditions. 100,000 operatives will be affected.

October 7.—German Chancellor, forms coalition Cabinet of all parties and its position appears precarious.——Opium Convention is to be ratified by Swiss Federal Council.——A report from Berlin gives details as to Nationalist revolt at Kuestrin, the discovery of the plot and manner in which effort was suppressed.——Washington report says President Coolidge opposes cancellation of debts owed to the United States by European countries.

October 9.—M. Poincare, French Premier, enunciates French policy as regards Germany anew, with great clarity and vigor.——Oklahoma legislature plan special session dealing with Ku Klux Klan.——American no Federation of Labor in session in Portland, Oregon, votes to devote efforts of federation to further organizations of workmen in affiliation bodies.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of BERNARD F. WIENS, Deceased.	Cause No. 2239 Estate No. 511 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 13, 1923 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SARAH WIENS,
Executrix,
Shonghong via Swatow, China.

June 13, 1923.

26-286

New Books and Publications

The Evolution of the Roman Law.

By Charles Sumner Lobingier, Ph. D., D. C. L., D. Jur, Judge of the United States Court for China

Second Edition, The Chinese-American Publishing Co. Shanghai, 1923. pp. XXXII, 319. Price M. $8.00

Jurists, lawyers, and students of law as well as general readers of history, will undoubtedly welcome the appearance of the second edition of Judge Lobingier's scholarly treatise, "The Evolution of the Roman Law," the first edition of which was published some eight years ago.

To the jurist, who is confronted with the perplexing problems of legal reform, a book which places at his disposal a complete outline of a world legal system, must needs serve as an indispensable guide. According to Judge Lobingier, "The Roman Legal System is the only one in all history which has completed the full normal stages of development—infancy, maturity, and decline," and is "a model and object lesson of legal development." Of special interest in this connection is the analytical table outlining the stages of Roman Law Development and the chapters on "Factors of Legal Development" and "The Age of Codification."

To the practicing lawyer whose daily duties require the advocacy of principles which have their origin in the Roman Law, a concise presentation of its most important and fundamental provisions, conveniently arranged both as to development and subject matter, should be doubly welcome, both as a source of citations and as a means of clarifying familiar legal concepts. Not only should this book prove of benefit to the continental lawyer, but to the Anglo-American lawyer as well, for, as pointed out by the author, "regardless of what concrete rules and doctrines in Anglo-American Law hark back to the Roman, there is no dispute among those competent to judge that the latter is the source of those fundamental legal conceptions which have most influenced the modern world." And not only the practitioner but the general reader will do well to have this book in his library. For we have it on the authority of Gibbon that "the laws of a nation form the most instructive portion of its history."

To the student seeking to follow the tortuous path which leads to an understanding of a legal system, Judge Lobingier's book is especially recommended. As stated by the author, "If we are to elevate the practice of law above the plane of a trade—if we are to train for the bar students who shall be jurists as well as practitioners—we cannot ignore this phase of legal study." And as put by Sir Henry Maine, "It is not because our jurisprudence and that of Rome were once alike that they ought to be studied together; it is because they will be alike. It is because all laws, however dissimilar in their infancy, tend to resemble each other in their maturity." Furthermore Roman Law is a key to international law, an introduction to the world's best juridical thought, and a mine of fundamental conceptions and legal terminology. These latter values are convincingly emphasized by Judge Lobingier in Chapter I.

The student will find the arrangement of materials and the lucidity of the presentation in Judge Lobingier's book such as will make an ordinarily difficult subject easy to grasp and understand. In fact this is the only text-book on the subject suited to the class room and which gives a comprehensive treatment of the entire development of Roman Law in all of its important phases.

The book is of convenient size and shape, and is printed in good, readable type. The mechanical arrangement of the subject matter is highly pleasing.

Judge Lobingier's thirty years of experience as practitioner, teacher, author, and judge,—the latter largely in the Philippines and in China,—have admirably fitted him for the task of describing "The Evolution of the Roman Law."

By G. S. and W. W. B.

The Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The American Fleet, the Red Cross and Japanese Relief

References: Pp. 198-9, 212,214

Questions: 1. From what sources have the Japanese received refugee aid? 2. How did Admiral Anderson show his sympathy for the Japanese people when he heard the news of the quake? Why did he not wait for official orders from Washington? 3. When was the last time that foreign warships entered Tokyo Bay? Why? 4. What effect should the aid of foreign countries have upon the future international relations of Japan and those countries? 5. How did President Coolidge show his sympathy for the Japanese? 6. Discuss the work of the Shanghai unit of the American Red Cross in Japan. 7. What can you say regarding the history and the development of the Red Cross Society? What, for example, is the origin of the Red Cross symbol?

Topic 2: The American-Asiatic Expedition in Mongolia

References: P. 206

Questions: 1. Who has been in charge of this expedition? 2. What noted visitor has come to China to study the work of this expedition? 3. What are the objects of the expedition? 4. When did it begin its work and what has it accomplished? 5. What was a dinosaur? 6. How old is Mongolia? Is this of significance? 6. Discuss the possibilities of future scientific expeditions to China? What may be accomplished during the next fifty years?

Topic 3: The Chinese in Hawaii

References: Pp. 199,200,202

Questions: 1. What is the Chinese name for the Hawaiian Islands? 2. Discuss the strategic location of these islands. 3. How long have Chinese gone to them in appreciable numbers? 4. For what reasons have Chinese gone to these islands in large numbers? How many are there now? 5. What can you say as to the position of the Chinese there? 6. Discuss the education of Chinese children in Hawaii. 7. What religious and social work has been done there for the Chinese?

Topic 4: The Philippines

References: Pp. 211,224

Questions: 1. Why have the eyes of Americans—and others—been turned to the Philippines recently? 2. Who is the Governor-General? What is his policy? 3. Why is there an anti-American party in the islands? What does it claim to be working for? 4. Have the Filipinos shown that they are ready for independence? Explain. 5. What attitude is taken toward the islands by the *Chicago Tribune*? 6. Debate: Resolved that the Philippine Islands should be given their independence within six months.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Affairs in Szechuen

References: Pp. 206,208

Questions: 1. What is the position of General Yang Sen, and what is he doing now? 2. What did General Chou Hsi-chen do during the summer? 3. How did his actions recently affect the copper market of Chungking? 4. What are his relations to Yang Sen?

Topic 2: Missionaries and Business

References: Pp. 198-9

Questions: 1. What is a missionary, and how many are there of them in China at present? 2. What is the object of this editorial, and what are the conclusions of the editor? What illustration is cited? 3. In the past what have sometimes been the relations of business foreigners and missionary foreigners in China? Why? 4. Debate topic: Resolved that Missionaries have done more good than harm in China.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chinese Agriculture and Co-operative Credit

References: Pp. 202,204,206

Questions: 1. What is meant by "co-operative credit"? 2. What Commission is making a study of this means of aiding Chinese agriculturists? 3. What difference is there in the position of the farmer from that of the trader and merchant? 4. Discuss and explain the co-operative schemes of Schultze and Raiffeisen. 5. How have co-operative schemes worked in India? Japan? 6. Why do you think such methods might well be tried in China?

Topic 2: Industrial Progress in Tientsin

References: Pp. 41-7 of the Supplement, also Mr. Whittaker's article in *The Review* for Sept. 15.

Questions: 1. Why is the statement made that the "North China trade territory centers at Tientsin"? 2. What can you tell of the history of this city? What is the position of foreigners here? Why? 3. What effect does Peking have on Tientsin? 4. What is expected in reference to Mongolia? 5. Name the major industries of Tientsin. In what ways have they recently been changing? 6. Why and under what conditions did "machine driven industry" enter Tientsin?

Topic 3: The Present Situation of Cotton Mills in China

References: Pp. 49-51 of the Supplement

Questions: 1. Why is labor in China cheaper than in Japan? What is the importance of this fact? 2. How long have the Chinese raised cotton? How long have they been machini-facturing it? 3. Which foreign nationals have participated in cotton manufacturing in China? 4. How rapidly has this industry developed since 1917? 5. What difficulties are met in this industry? How can they be obviated? 6. Where does China's textile machinery come from? 7. What is mentioned regarding the work of "returned students" in the Wing On cotton mill? 8. What effect will the disaster in Japan have on China's cotton mill industry? Why? 9. What is said as to the future of this industry in China?

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: : China Office : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

26-287

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
3 Canton Road, 6th floor
Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

In the United States Court for China

SEVERINO CADIZ, Plaintiff, —v.— LIBRADA CADIZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2306
Civil No. 843

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Librada Cadiz

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL.) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, September 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

26-288

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 10th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price for "silver at 31 3/8d. is 7/8d. lower than last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery at 31d. is down 3/8d. Our official rate for T/T on London has followed with a drop of 1/2d. to 3/0 1/2d. Our local Gold Dealers have been covering their oversold position in Gold T/T and an easy tone has prevailed. Exports show very little improvement and though we close steady, the general outlook appears to indicate further weakness in Exchange. Since our last circular we have news that a further Tls. 2,000,000—value of silver has started for Shanghai, from San Francisco on the 4th inst.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,328,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,160,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 41,310,000 an increase of $ 2,040,000.

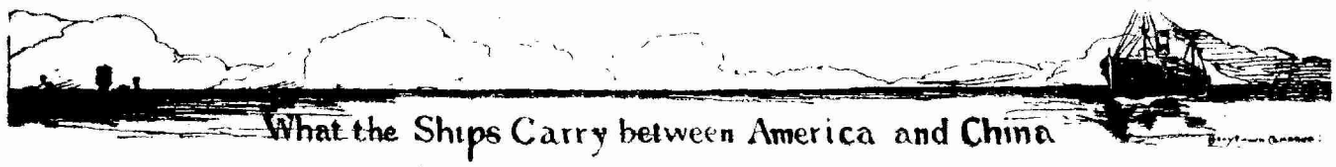
Estimated value Tls. 54,071,000 as against Tls. 67,298,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 4	Friday Oct 5	Saturday Oct. 6	Monday Oct. 8	Tuesday Oct. 9	Wednes Oct 10
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1 052	3/1	3/1	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4 3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	
D/Dits. ,,	—	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/0 7/8	3/0 7/8 3/0 3/4	3/0 5/8	
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1	3/1 3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	
T/T India	228.614	226	226 3/4	225 1/4	225 1/4 223 3/4	223 1/4	
T/T France	1,207.916	1190	1190	1170	118511/5	1160	
T/T N. Y.	70.156	70	70 1/4	70	69 3/4 69 1/4	69 1/4	HOLIDAY
T/T H'kong	74.458	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4 74 1/4	74 1/4	
T/T Japan	69.674	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	71 1/4	
T/T Batavia	184.229	184	183	182 1/2	182 1/2 181	181	
T/T Straits	76.000	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 3/4	76 3/4 77 1/4	77 1/4	
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 2.479	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4 3/2	3/2	BANK
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	
6m/s ,, D/A	3 2.979	3/3	3/3	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,266.666	1250	1250	1230	12451235	1120	
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.896	72 3/4	73	72 3/4	72 1/2 72	72	
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 72 1/2	72 1/2	

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 15/16	31 15/16	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/8	
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 1/8	G. $. 64	G. $. 63 7/8	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 63 1/2	
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 334 50	Tls. 333 70	Tls. 333 80	Tls. 338 40	Tls. 338 40	HOLIDAY
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.15	72.1125	72.15	72.10	72.075	
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	4%	3 1/2%	4%	3 1/2%	

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 76.16
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 7/16%	New York on London	T/T 455 7/8
,, 4	3 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 9/32
6	3 1/2%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 1/2
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 11/16



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.29 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Kasima, September 8. From U. S. A.

Soda, Silicate of	Pls.	410

S. S. City of Glasgow, September 5. From U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire shorts	Pls.	864
Baking Powder	Doz.	150
Files	,,	200

S. S. President Madison, September 5. from U. S. A.

Cigarettes	Mille	26,000

S. S. Siberia Maru, September 17

To San Francisco.

Canned Fish	Doz.	288

To Baltimore.

Straw, Braid, White	Pls.	15

To Boston.

Bambooware	,,	12

To Chicago.

Carpets	Hk. Tls	1 0

To New York.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,641

S. S. City of Lincoln, September 3 From U. S. A.

Canton Canvas	Yds	2,508
Bones, Cow	,,	75
Glue	,,	84
Grease	,,	14
Emery Powder	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,283
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,833
Oakum	,,	14
Packings, Unclassed	,,	11
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	102
Paper, Writing	,,	15
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	8
Oilcloth	Pcs.	150
Canned Meats	Doz.	116
Files	,,	200
Cigars	Mille	27
Cigarettes	,,	59,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	8,201
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	1,168
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	7,852

S. S. Celtic Prince, September 4. From U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	,,	605
Iron Chains	Pls.	2
Cement	,,	282
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,235
Paper, Coated	,,	587
Paper, Unclassed	,,	23
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,369
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	1,350
Varnish	,,	.240
Motor-cars	Pcs.	13
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	128
Machinery	Hk. Tls	24 151

S. S. Arabien, September 11. from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	303
Iron Bars	,,	909
Iron Bars, Old	,,	461
Tinned Plates, Pain	,,	9,427
Acid, Acetic	,,	66
Glycerine	,,	42
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	5,750
Paper, Printing	,,	359
Paper, Writing	,,	287
Soda, Caustic	,,	761
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,141
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,042
Singlets	Doz.	250
Cigarettes	Mille	50,510
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls	949,080
Oil, Lubricating	,,	10,750
Paints, Unclassed	,,	750
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 605	Hk. Tls.	35,402

S. S. President Grant, September 10.

To Seattle.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	18
Iron, Pig	,,	67
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,358

To Cleveland

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,414

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	Pls.	52
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	35

To Baltimore.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	220

To Boston.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	122

To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	48.54

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 51	,,	51.70
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	367
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,673

To New York, City

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	195.59
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 60	,,	59 96
White, other Ports, Bls. 30	,,	30.13
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	5 10
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 140	Pls.	141.61
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	11,57
Bristles	,,	67
Camphor	,,	55
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	119
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	36
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	19
Straw Braid, White	,,	27
Skins, Dog	,,	13.438
Skins, Lamb	,,	5,000
Skin Clothing, Lamb	Pcs.	600
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,691

S. S. President Madison, Sept. 21.

To Mitchell.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	205

To Seattle.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.33
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	81
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	2
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	3
Peas	,,	840
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,394

To St. Lous.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	188
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	3
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	106

To Texas.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	200

To Baltimore.

Tea, Black, other Ports	Pls.	4
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	21
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	16

To Philadelphia.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	1

To Boston.

Cotton, Waste	,,	200
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	515

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	19.81
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	116

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 49	,,	49.93
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	8
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	562
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	15
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	64
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	14
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has been fairly active during the past week, and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of local Spinners. Receipts from the interior are increasing daily. At the close of the market yesterday, the predominating sentiment still seems to be in favor of higher prices but the uncertainty which has been felt regarding the militaristic outlook for the near future has prevented the broadening of speculation and if operations could be analysed, it would probably be found that a good portion of the business consisted of the evening-up of old transactions and a fair volume of switches in addition to moderate buying by mills and exporters.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the developments of Mid-Americans and Indians, coupled with the attitude of interior movements.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as last week. At the close, the undertone of the market was steady to firm. Business for export has been booked, some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts at ruling prices. From present indications, we look for steady markets in the future.

Liverpool, October, 4, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	16.99	Pence
,, ,, January	15.52	,,
,, ,, March	15.31	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October, 4, 1923.

New York Market:—

December	28.43	Cents
January	27.93	,,
March	27.91	,,
May	27.93	,,
July	27.25	,,
Spot	29.20	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, October, 4, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F, G. April/May	Rps.	518	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	411	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	469	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Nov./Dec	Tls.	37.50
Shanghai, Oct,	,,	36.50
M-ginned, Oct	,,	37.00
Taichong, Oct./Nov	,,	37.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov,/Dec	,,	37.50
Ningpo Spot	,,	37.50

Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 3, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al; testimony taken of Yang Ting Dzung; You Bing Ching; M. L. Heen; E. M. Elrod; submitted.

" 4, " " " 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors, Ltd.; testimony taken of Wong San San; Kee Loh Ming; P. C. Ware; G. Messling; J. B. Taylor; G. Mark; J. Raynes; Wong Kyien Tsong; Harbant Singh; submitted.

" 4, " " " 2328, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; testimony taken of G. M. Keller; G. Johnson; H. Hanlin; H. Wilson; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of L. F. Roth; G. A. Mayer; continued.

" 8, " " " 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; on motion to strike portions of answer; submitted.

UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY INC., PLAINTIFF, v. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

Defendant's marine surveyor recommended "immediate auction for the benefit of all parties concerned, without prejudice" (Ex. 1) and in pursuance of this (p. 133) the unaccepted tobacco was sold at auction (p. 17) but at a time when "it was practically worth nothing" (p. 6). Under these circumstances we are of the opinion that it was for defendant to show, if it could, in mitigation of damages, anything due plaintiff therefrom. Especially since this auction included the undamaged one-third (p. 6; ante p. 11) for which defendant has already been given credit, we see nothing in this record which would justify us in charging plaintiff with more.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of $12,666.66, United States currency, with interest thereon from July 23, 1920, the date when it was entitled to delivery, together with costs.

IN RE MODIFICATION OF EXISTING PROCEDURE.

ORDER

(Filed September 12, 1923).

Recent cases before the court disclose the insufficiency of sections 42 and 43 of the China Court Regulations which are hereby modified and supplemented so as to read as follows:

Section 42. Within one year after the rendition of any judgment or after the removal of the disability mentioned in clause (3) below, the court rendering it may set aside such judgment and grant a new trial upon such terms as may be just and upon the following grounds:

15. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec. 1185.

(Continued next week)

Oct. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; on motion for nonsuit; submitted on briefs filed.

" 8, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; on motion for alimony pendente lite, and to take depositions; submitted.

" 8, " " " 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; on motion to vary judgment; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2284, Dung Bar Nien et al v. The Robert Dollar Co.; on demurrer; plaintiff allowed forty-five days to amend complaint.

" 8, " " " 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; on demurrer; plaintff allowed forty-five days to amend complaint.

" 8, " " " 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on motion to set; passed.

" 8, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for commission to take depositions; letters rogatory to issue.

" 8, " " " 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; on motion to approve guardian's account; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; on motion to set; demurrer to be withdrawn and answer filed; passed.

" 8, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; on motion to set; passed.

Oct. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co.; on motion for default; passed.
" 8, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.; on application for injunction; bond to be filed and application to be withdrawn.
" 8, " " " 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy; testimony taken of plaintiff and Richterman; submitted.
" 8, " " " 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
" 8, " " " 1646, R. S. Worden v. Andrews & George; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
" 9, " " " 2317, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; testimony taken of J.C.R. Willemsen; S.A. Wilgelminen; F.H. Twamley; C.V. Stein; E. Stein; Dzien Ching Dzang; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 3, 1923, Crim No. 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; testimony taken of G. M. Keller; G. Johnson; H. Hanlin; H. Wilson; J. L. Braun; submitted.
" 6, " Civil " 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Co. of China; testimony taken of Chow Chi Kee; submitted.
" 6, " Crim. No. 515, U. S. v. W. Prouty; testimony taken of C. P. C. 915; Ganga Singh; Yeng Ah Kwei; W. Prouty; W. M. Wright; submitted.
" 6, " " " 512, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; testimony taken of Insp. Milne; Wang Zau Kong; L. C. Solomon; submitted.
" 6, " " " 514, U. S. v. W. H. Pinckard; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 6, " " " 513, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 3, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.; order sustaining motion to set for trial at Hankow.
" 3, " " " 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China; order appointing receiver.
" 3, " " " 2275, In re the bankruptcy of The Kearny Co. Inc.; order dismissing amended petition.
" 4, " " " 2328, U.S.v.H. Hanlin; sentence of acquittal.
" 5, " " " 2007, In re Mildred C. Watkins' will; order closing administration.
" 5, " " " 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A.P. Pattison; order sustaining motion for execution.
" 5, " " " 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; order overruling motion to make answer more definite and certain.
" 5, " " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block and Co.; order on taking of depositions.
" 5, " " " 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; order authorizing monthly advance of funds to beneficiary.
" 6, " " " 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc. judgment for plaintiff.
" 8, " " " 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; referee's finding for defendant.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 3, " Estate " 29, In re Carrie Eliza Owen's estate; order closing administration.
" 6, " Civil " 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Co., of China; judgment for plaintiff.
" 6, " Crim. " 515, U. S. v. W. Prouty; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 6, " " " 512, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; defendant warned and assessed costs.
" 6, " " " 514, U. S. v. W. H. Pinckard; defendant warned.
" 6, " " " 513, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; defendant warned.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 16, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.
" 19, " " " Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
Oct. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China; petition; answer.
" 4, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; praecipe for execution.
" 4, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; acknowledgment of alimony.
" 4, " " " 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; inventory.
" 4, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; notice of appearance of counsel for defendant.
" 4, " " " 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; answer.
" 4, " " " 2328, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; information.
" 4, " " " 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; marshal's return of summons.
" 4, " " " 2327, J.P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
" 5, " " " 2007, In re Mildred C. Watkins' will; petition.
" 5, " " " 2304, A. Lafuente v. A.B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
" 5, " " " 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; complaint; summons issued.
" 5, " " " 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China; receiver's bond.
" 6, " " " 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; motion to approve guardian's account.
" 6, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfoshn & Co.; motion for commission to take depositions.
" 6, " " " 1646, R. S. Worden v. Andrews & George; motion for judgment by default.
" 6, " " " 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc; motion to set.
" 6, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; motion to set.
" 6, " " " 2248, In re Frederick S. Pray's estate; inventory.
" 6, " " " 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co.; motion for default.
" 6, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd; application for injunction.
" 8, " " " 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant's memerandum.
" 8, " " " 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co. Inc.; answer.
" 8, " " " 2312, Maddren v. Maddren; answer.
" 8, " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; stipulation.
" 8, " " " 2289, U. S. v. Percy E. Andrews; motion to reduce sentence.
" 8, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert statement of remittances; consent.
" 8, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.; affidavits.
" 8, " " " 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; marshal's return of summons.
" 9, " " " 2195, In re Knud Sorensen Stokke's will; final account; petition; receipt.
" 9, " " " 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; answer.
" 9, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; stipulation; bond;
" 9, " " " 2230, In re Charles S. Keen's will; oath of executrix; bond.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 3, 1923, Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commeciral Express & Storage Co.; marshal's return of summons.
" 3, " Estate No. 29, In re Carrie Eliza Owen's will; final account; petition; receipt.
" 3, " Civil " 137, J. E. Hayes Engineering Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; complaint; summons issued.
" 3, " " " 132, Lane Crawford & Co. v. F. R. McGrath; discontinuance.
" 4, " Crim. " 512, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; complaint.
" 4, " " " 513, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.
" 4, " " " 514, U. S. v. W. V. Pinckard; complaint.
" 4, " Civil " 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Co. of China; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.
" 5, " " " 137, J. E. Hayes Engineering Co. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " " " 134, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Co. Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; answer.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10 56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.29
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			24.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1 30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	4.59
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11 00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10 11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.24	1 46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23 22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23 00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8 00	9.35	11.00	12.25	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23 45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express P	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction .....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.01*	*13.45*	*15.30*	*17 15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.22*	*13.48*	*16.03*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Songkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing..... .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	...	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	...	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	...	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou .. .. d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow .. .. d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan .... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..		9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.42*	*16 07*	*18.43*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South .. ..a.	*8.58*	*9.58*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.46*
L'hwa Junction ....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... . .a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	....	17.56	...
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15